FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

IN THE MATTER OF CARTER—HABEAS CORPUS.

June 1st, 1863.

The facts are, Carter is thirty-one years of age, he is skilled as a blacksmith and was actually employed in his trade, at the time he was enrolled and ordered into service, to-wit: March 6th 1863, and had been so actually employed; working habitually at his trade for the public as his regular vocation for several years before; except from 5th March 1862 to 11th Jan'y 1863, during which time he was in the service of the Confederate States as a Commissioned Officer, 2d Lieut. Jr.; he never enlisted or volunteered but was commissioned by the authorities of the Confederate States 5th March 1862, and acted as 2d Lt. Jr. until 11th Jan'y 1863, when by sentence of a Court Martial on a charge of "conduct highly unbecoming an officer and gentleman," he was dishonorably dismissed from the army—the sentence adds "*and that his name be returned to the Enrolling Officer for immediate enrollment.*" He then immediately came home and set to work at his trade, and has been since so actually employed, working for the public; he has made the affidavit required by the Exemption Act.

McCorkle, for Petitioner, submitted the following Argument.

From the facts disclosed, the Petitioner ought to be discharged, unless there be something, either in his originally entering the military service, or in the action of the Court Martial, which deprives him of the benefit of the "Exemption Act." It may be said that the act of the petitioner in entering the military service as a Commissioned officer for three years, and his subsequent dishonorable dismissal, was a breach of contract on his part from which he could take no advantage. I concede that in accepting the commission, there was an undertaking on Petitioner's part to perform, not only the duties of his office, but also to demean himself properly. If the act of Congress had been enacted *for the benefit of the persons exempted*, then the question would arise "how can a person take advantage of his own wrong?" But in our case no such principle can apply.

Although an officer tenders his services for three years to the Gov't, which are accepted, yet the army regulations recognize his right to resign; vide Army Regulations section 23. The same does not apply to an enlisted man, he can only be discharged from the service by either mental incapacity, or physical inability to perform the duties of a soldier. Upon being enlisted, the oath administered to him is different from that required of an officer upon the acceptance of a commission, (vide Army Reg., sec. 1404.) The articles of war recognize a broad distinction between an officer and soldier, the former can only be tried upon any charge by a General Court Martial, whilst the latter can, (vide Army Reg. 417, Art. 75. Ibid, 415, Art. 66.) A marked distinction between an officer and soldier likewise pervades the first conscription bill. Troops who had volunteered for a less term than three years were continued in service three years "*from the date of their original enlistment*," so that officers [illegible] sioned by the Government and had never been enlisted were not continued in the service unless re-elected. Had the Act of Congress intended to have embraced them, it would not merely have said to "serve three years from the date of their *original enlistment*," but also "*and from the date of the acceptance of their commissions.*"

Petitioner did not unconditionally, as an enlisted man does, tender his services for three years, but *upon condition* he was to occupy *the position of a Lieutenant to which he had been elected.* Suppose the Government, after the organization of the company, had refused to commission petitioner, it is apparent he would have been no longer connected with the company, for only such men as *had enlisted or at least had contracted to enlist*, belonged to the company. His receiving a Commission was a condition precedent to his entering the military service. This he did receive and thereby belonged to the service. Now what was the nature of that commission? It was a trust and confidence reposed in him by the Government,—nothing more; he had with the approbation of the Conferring Power a right to resign that trust: on the other hand the Government had a right to dismiss him if he abused the trust confided to him. Upon the acceptance of an officer's resignation, he becomes a citizen, is liable to conscription, and like other citizens is entitled to the privileges of the "Exemption Act." There can be no distinction between him and other citizens—he has merely resigned his trust; to treat him otherwise will be *equivalent to excluding him from the operations of the Conscription Acts.*

If then an officer can resign, and return to the walks of civil life, become liable to conscription and entitled to the benefit of the "Exemption act," what effect can it have on the officer who does not so resign, but is deprived of his office by the action of a Court Martial and ordered to be enrolled for abusing the trust confided to him? The first inquiry is, had the Court Martial a right to pass such a sentence? if not, then can Courts of Common law enquire into the legality of the action of Courts Martial which have exceeded the jurisdiction given? Upon this point the following authorities are conclusive. Gould vs. Grant, 2 H. Bl. 69. The King vs. Suddis, 306. The Court Martial exceeded the jurisdiction given. The Petitioner was arraigned upon a charge of "conduct highly unbecoming an officer and gentleman." The Articles of War in Army Reg. 417, section 83, declare that upon the conviction of an officer for "conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman," *he shall be dismissed the service.* This then was all that could be done, but they were not content with passing the sentence prescribed in such cases, but attempt indirectly to accomplish that which cannot be directly done, to-wit: a reduction of petitioner to the ranks. Petitioner then returns home. What becomes of him then? He loses the character of the officer, and lapses into *the citizen*, resumes his trade, in Jan'y 1863, and whilst engaged in said trade as required for those claiming exemption was enrolled. What has he done to deprive him of his exemption? Congress did not pass the "Exemption Act" as a favor to any one therein exempted, but its provisions were enacted upon higher ground—that of the public good. Congress supposed the public good required that certain mechanics should be kept at home—that their services would benefit the Government more *there* than in the Army. It did not require the past history of each mechanic to be inquired into—whether he had ever been an officer dishonorably dismissed from the service for moral delinquencies? but as in our case the legitimate inquiry to have been by the Enrolling Officer was, "Is he a blacksmith skilled in his trade, habitually engaged in working at said trade for the public up to the *time of the call* for conscripts," if so then he was entitled to exemption *not for his benefit but for that of the public good.*

PEARSON, Chief Justice. I am of opinion that the portion of the sentence of the Court Martial, "that his name be returned to the enrolling officer for immediate enrollment," does not affect the question of the Petitioner's right to exemption; because the Court had no authority to make it—the sentence fixed by law is dishonorable dismission from service; whether he thereupon became liable to Conscription was a question depending upon the construction of the Conscription and Exemption Acts, which a Court Martial had no right to determine.

The matter being relieved from this objection, comes as it seems to me within my decision of Mills, a shoemaker, Angell, a wagon-maker, and Nicholson, a miller. So Carter is entitled to Exemption on the ground that he was actually employed at his trade, according to the requirements of the Exemption Act, "at the time he was enrolled and ordered into service," 6th March 1863.

The Conscription Acts either do, or do not, embrace Officers of the Army commissioned prior to the enactment of the Acts, in the event of their leaving the service, either by a tender and acceptance of their resignation, or by the sentence of a Court Martial, the effect of either mode of leaving the service being the same in this point of view. If the Conscription Acts do embrace them, then the Exemption act extends to them likewise: and if the acts do not embrace them, they are not liable to Conscription by a casus omissus.

So that, taking it either way, the Petitioner is not liable as a Conscript, and I am not called on to express an opinion, as to the proper construction of the Conscription and Exemption Acts in regard to this question. So whether there is any difference between the case of one who like the Petitioner never enlisted, but was commissioned without ever being a private, and one who had enlisted, and was afterwards promoted and commissioned, is a question not presented. For the Petitioner by the legal effect of the sentence of the Court Martial being deprived of his Commission fell back to his status as a citizen of the country, and if embraced by the Conscription Act is exempted as a Blacksmith according to my decision in the cases referred to, and if not embraced by the Conscription Act was illegally arrested.

It is considered by me that Wm. M. Carter be discharged, with leave to go wherever he will. It is also considered that the costs of this proceeding allowed by law to be taxed by the Clerk of the Superior Court of Montgomery county, according to the Act of the General Assembly, be paid by Col. John F. Cotton. The Clerk will file the papers in this proceeding among the papers of his Office and give copies.

The Rights of Conscripts.—We have been permitted to copy (says the Raleigh Progress,) the following letter from President Davis to Gov. Vance, which shows that Conscripts have the right to choose their companies:

(EXTRACT.)

RICHMOND, Va., May 22, 1863.

His Excellency Z. B. Vance, Governor of North Carolina:

Dear Sir: I have received your letter of the 13th instant, and fully appreciate your efforts.

* * * * * *

Orders were long since issued to meet one of the evils you mention, and I do not understand how the impression prevails that Conscripts are not allowed to select their own companies.

In General Orders No. 82, of 3d November, 1862, Paragraph 2d, Section 5th, it is expressly enjoined on the Commandant of Conscripts in each State that "he will consult the wishes of the Conscripts in assigning them to companies or regiments so far as may be consistent with their proper distribution, and will not separate men from the same county, district or parish, if it can be avoided. The same rules will be observed by Commandants of Corps in assigning Conscripts to companies."

Under this order each Conscript can select his company, (unless it be already full,) and is secure from being forcibly separated from his friends and neighbors in service.

* * * * * *

Very truly and respectfully yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Fort Fisher, 19th May, Serg't Daniel T. McKeithan, of Bladen county, of Capt. George Tait's artillery company, in the 32d year of his age.

In the hospital at Weldon, April 15th, private James W. Phifer, aged 29, from Iredell county, and a member of Co. B, 42d Reg't N. C. T.

In Concord, 24th ult., Wm. R. Gorman, aged 27, a member of the excellent 4th N. C. Reg't Band.

In the 2d North Carolina hospital, Petersburg, 3d May, Wm. C. Harris, in the 22d year of his age, of Cabarrus county, N. C.

At Akins' Landing, August 5th, of typhoid fever, Mr. Obediah W. Pearce, of Co. A, 24th Reg't N. C. T.

Major D. P. Rowe, fell mortally wounded, at the battle of Fredericksburg, May 2d, while acting as Colonel of the 12th N. C. Reg't.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

[illegible] Typhoid Fever, in the Chimborazo hospital, Richmond, [illegible] of Calvin W. Wooley, Esq., of Montgomery Co. N. C.

The deceased was born the 7th day of August 1844. He had a frail constitution, but was too spirited and manly to claim an exemption from service. He volunteered in the 44th N. C. Reg't, reached camp on the Saturday previous to the advance of our troops on Newbern. Though wholly unaccustomed to military life and to hardships of any kind, he discharged all the duties devolving upon him promptly and faithfully, throughout the campaign from Newbern till after the falling back of our forces from Washington, and from the representations of many soldiers, they saw very hard times. When the brigade to which he belonged reached Richmond, he was taken sick and sent to the hospital. In a very few days his father reached him and had everything done for him that was in the power of man to do, but all to no avail. Thus has perished another noble youth in defence of his country. Preston was generous, high-toned, intelligent and brave. And during his short service in the army won the admiration of his officers and the friendship of his associates. At home no young man could have been more popular. His youth foreshadowed a life of great purity and usefulness. His remains were brought home by his afflicted father, and now quietly rest within sight of his home, while we trust his spirit is in the bright abodes of everlasting happiness.

A FRIEND.

A Card to the Public.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I see a Card in your paper in reference to myself signed by R. A. Andrews, alleging a fraudulent transaction on my part between us. This *charge is false and maliciously* false. I can so establish it. The facts are these: I had purchased a lot of Beeves in the counties of Anson and Montgomery, intending to drive them to Fayetteville for consumption in that market, when R. A. Andrews came to my house for the purpose of buying my beeves, *representing* himself to be a Government Agent, invested with plenary authority either to buy on *Government account or press.* Having no cause at that time to suspect his representations, I sold the lot of cattle to him at *a very small profit*, for much less money to the Government or its Agent than to any private individual. He said at the time of the sale that he intended to take them to Wilmington *for the use of the Government*, but I have it from undoubted authority that he took them to Fayetteville, and butchered and retailed the beef in the Fayetteville Market on his own individual account. At the time of the first transaction between us I took his note for $1250. *Within a few days* thereafter he paid me $1100, alleging at the time neither misrepresentation nor fraud. These beef cattle I had bought on my own account, neither for the Government nor any individual, intending to realize therefrom whatever sum the market would justify.

This self-constituted Agent buys them of me, and failing to realize a satisfactory sum from his *patriotic action*, he now charges deception on me, with a view to increase his profits from my private funds. In conclusion I charge R. A. Andrews with fraud and deception—in professing to be a Government Agent to enure to his own private means. Such men should be arrested and estopped from such operations. The mania of the day tends strongly to speculation, but when men like R. A. Andrews are permitted to assume an official position, they should be handled roughly by the legal authorities of the country and consigned to infamy by the public generally.

WM. J. BOGGAN.

Clark's Creek, Montgomery Co., June 2. 35*3tpd

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of G. W. I. Goldston, Dec'd, at June Term of Cumberland county Court, gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate to present them duly authenticated, within the limited time prescribed by Law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

FURTHER NOTICE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder on the first day of JULY next, at the Store house recently occupied by the dec'd, on Hay street in the town of Fayetteville, his Stock of Goods on hand, consisting of Hardware and Cutlery, Shoes, and a small lot of Salt and other articles which may be on hand, one Carriage and Harness, &c.; and at the same time, at his residence, one mile out of town, known as the Leete place, his Household and Kitchen Furniture and other articles too tedious to mention. Terms made known at sale.

G. W. GOLDSTON, Adm'r.

June 1, 1863. 35*3t

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 11, 1863.

OUR NEW TERMS.—Several persons who had paid for the Observer just before it became necessary to increase the price have sent or offered us the difference between the amount paid and the present price. To save trouble and expense about the matter we state that we cannot receive such payments. All contracts will be fulfilled as they were made.

During the past ten days we have received many letters remitting money for the Observer evidently mailed to us before the change of prices was made or before notice of the change could have reached the Post offices of the writers. All such persons have been credited at the rates existing when they wrote, for we would rather *give* the paper than give reason for a thought that we had taken "snap judgment" on any one. There has now been sufficient time for the notice to reach all our subscribers, and we direct the attention of those sending money to the new prices according to which money sent will be credited.

COTTON AT THE NORTH.—About three months ago the price of cotton in New York was between 90 and 100 cents per pound. It has gradually gone down to about 50 cents—only a few cents higher than the article sells for here. What has caused this remarkable fall? Evidently nothing else than the facility with which steamers run the blockade, carrying large quantities of cotton to Nassau, from which place the yankees take it to New York. Instead of being entirely destitute of that great necessary of life, as they should have been before this, they now have no occasion to complain of its want. And in return for this mark of Southern kindness in supplying their pressing need, they send us all sorts of manufactures of their own, not even disguised by a pretence of an English mark. We go on as we used to do when they pretended to be our friends, supporting their manufacturers and mechanics and tradespeople; and they in turn are hiring Irishmen and Dutchmen to come over by every ship from Europe to murder and rob us. It is a strange state of things. Strange that Congress has not put a stop to it. Not a vessel should be allowed to enter one of our ports except with a cargo of the absolute *necessaries* of life or war implements, and without the clearest evidence that none of them ever saw a yankee port or acknowledged a yankee owner. It must come to that, and speedily. And we therefore caution our readers who may take a fancy to speculate in blockade stocks, that the demands of public opinion will be obeyed and the business stopped. Then what will be the value of the stocks in blockade-running companies which people in Charleston are now rushing to buy at ten times the original cost?

But the evils above alluded to, great as they are, are not so great as that to which we have heretofore more than once directed the attention of our readers, viz: the effect upon our currency. This is depreciated by every ship's cargo that enters our ports, but more than all by the blockade running across the Potomac to Richmond. It is amazing that this has failed to arrest the attention of the government and to induce it to propose the proper remedy to Congress. The multitudes of speculators in Richmond have been willing to give any price for gold, silver, bank notes, or State [illegible] to buy yankee goods. Confederate notes being the only thing that will not pass there, is the only thing that the speculators reject, and so they have been sinking constantly while the others rose.

The newspapers generally abuse the blockade runners, but they are not the parties to blame. Not only is there no law against such a traffic, but it is known that the government has been urged to put a stop to it, and has refused. A military commander at one of the ports where the steamers arrive is known to be strongly opposed to the whole system of indiscriminate importations, and to have remonstrated against its continuance, but without effect.

THE DESIRE FOR PEACE.—The Raleigh Standard says, "We verily believe that a large majority of the *people* in the two sections prefer peace to war, but they are so committed and hampered that even negotiations looking to peace seem to be impossible."

We cannot so well judge about the North, but as to the South we go farther than the Standard, and verily believe that *all* the people desire peace. But the difficulty is how to secure peace? We do not for a moment impute to either the Standard or the people the wish to secure what would be but a transient peace at the expense of the rights and interests and honor of the South. And it is manifest that except at such a sacrifice there is no opening as yet for the South to propose peace, or even negotiations looking to peace. The case is different with the North. They can propose peace, and even stop the war, whenever they please. But supposing a majority in that section prefer peace, the government is unfortunately in hands utterly opposed to it. And so we think the South has no alternative but to beat into the yankee government a desire to stop the war. Nothing but hard knocks will bring Lincoln to terms. These, we are thankful to know, our gallant troops continue to give—vide Port Hudson and Vicksburg.

But we have by the last papers from the North the strongest indications yet afforded of a determination there to demand peace. Great meetings in New York, Philadelphia and New Jersey have openly declared "*for peace and against the war.*" This seems to be a beginning in earnest, and it affords a fit and fair opportunity for the formation of a great peace party that may control the yankee government, provided the friends of peace there be as strong as the Standard supposes; and provided also and always, that our armies continue to whip the yankees. These meetings are the manifest result of our victory at Chancellorsville; others will follow those at Port Hudson and Vicksburg. The more Confederate victories the more peace men and peace meetings.

STEAMER NORTH CAROLINA SUNK.—Lutterloh's steamer North Carolina struck a snag on her upward trip about 12 o'clock on Saturday night, and sunk in shallow water about 10 miles below Elizabeth Town. There were a good many passengers, who suffered no further inconvenience than some fright and detention. The cargo, consisting of about $6000 worth of salt, was nearly all lost.

The boat is understood to be but little damaged, and will doubtless soon be afloat again.

A RARE INSTANCE.—The bill for our usual supply of printing ink (from W. S. Johnson of Columbia, S. C.) is accompanied by a note calling our attention to the fact—unparalleled in these days—that the proprietor has *reduced* his prices! Is Mr. Johnson a candidate for quarters in the Lunatic Asylum of his beautiful city? or does he really entertain such an old fashioned article as a *conscience?*

By the way, it is right to say, that his ink is the best we have been able to obtain in the Confederacy, though we need not tell our readers that it is not as good as we could wish.

THE MILITIA TO BE CALLED INTO SERVICE.—We learn from the Raleigh Progress that President Davis has called upon the Governors of the States for troops for local defence; and that Gov. Vance will issue a Proclamation in a few days calling for —— thousand men for that purpose. They will be taken as volunteers, if a sufficient number come forward. If not, a draft will be resorted to. They are to be ready by the 1st of August, to serve for six months, and not to be carried out of the State. Their mode of organization, &c. will be found in the act passed by the last Legislature, which we copy in to-day's paper. It will be seen that persons between 18 and 45 are liable, except as expressly exempted. Of course militia officers, magistrates, and persons who have employed substitutes in the army, are all liable.

The object of this movement is said to be, to enable the government to send to the great armies the many troops now scattered over the States for the protection of particular sections of each State. It is doubtless a necessary measure, inconvenient as it may be to many, and as such will be acquiesced in with the accustomed patriotism of the people. We must establish our independence, no matter at what sacrifice, otherwise we sacrifice all—property, liberty and honor.

DEFENCE OF THE MOUNTAIN COUNTRY.—In reply to representations made to him of the great danger to the property and peace of Western North Carolina arising from the disaffection of the border of Tennessee and deserters resorting thither, Gov. Vance has proposed to the people West of the Ridge to arm them for their own defence. Companies are to be formed of non-conscripts, furnished with arms and ammunition by the State, and sworn into the service of the State, but to serve without pay, not to be removed from their own counties without their own consent, and to remain at home except when actually called out for temporary service, to repel invasion, break up and arrest gangs of deserters, preserve order and enforce the laws. In all other respects they will be State troops and subject to the articles of war.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.—The Wilmington Journal, remarking upon an article in the last Observer, says that we are mistaken in classing the Richmond Sentinel among the supporters of Mr. Munford—that it supported Gen. Smith. It may be so; we do not see the Sentinel and only judged by what we saw copied from it into other papers. We refer to the matter because the Journal appears to think it of consequence. *We* don't see the point. It in no way affects the view taken by us of the case, because Munford and Smith are both of the same party with the Sentinel.

We were not so fortunate as to see the party appeals for Mr. Flournoy to which the Journal refers, and for a reason we shall give must be permitted to doubt their having been seen by anybody: it is exceedingly improbable that the Richmond Whig supported Mr. Flournoy on old party grounds, for the Richmond Whig and Mr. Flournoy were of different parties, the Whig having been for secession and Mr. Flournoy a Union man. The Whig *was* a Union paper while Mr. Ridgway was Editor. But the Whig is or was owned by a stock company, and the proprietors not agreeing with Mr. Ridgway changed its editorial management.

But all this by the way. We are inclined to hope that the Journal has postponed its purpose of organizing a party here on account of the Virginia election. It ought to do so, for the Virginians have exactly fulfilled [illegible] if complaining there must be, the Journal should not be the grumbler.

CROPS IN ANSON.—A letter from a subscriber at Wadesboro', 6th inst., says:—

"Crops are looking fine in this section. If old Abe thinks of subjugating us by starvation, just let him try it: the people of Anson are determined to see him out. Our citizen, with very few exceptions, have turned their attention exclusively to the culture of something upon which our army may subsist. All seem untiring in their efforts in behalf of the soldiers and their dependent families."

A letter from Cedar Hill, June 8, says:—

"We are now cutting wheat. The crop is heavy and the grain of excellent quality. Our corn is small for the season of the year."

MONTGOMERY CROPS.—A friend at Troy writes on the 8th inst:—

"Crops of wheat tolerably good; oats poor; corn small. The oat and corn crop have suffered for rain. Our people are working and with good seasons will make quite a support. This we barely did last year owing to the failure of the wheat crop. There is less ground in wheat this year than last but the yield will far exceed that of last. We had some refreshing rain last week but barely enough for corn. This morning is fair and cool."

WHEAT IN MOORE.—We learn that some wheat harvested last week proves to be excellent in quality and large in quantity.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.—Advertisements in the newspapers request Hon. John A. Gilmer to run for Congress in the 6th, and Col. Thos. I. Faison in the 3d District. The 6th is now represented by Hon. J. R. McLean, and the 3d by Hon. Owen R. Kenan.

THE CUMBERLAND PLOUGH BOYS.—A letter from an officer of this company at its new location at Ivor station, Va. (on the railroad from Petersburg to Norfolk,) says that "the health of the company is excellent."

AN OUTRAGE.—The last vestige of liberty must be gone at the North. At the late great Vallandigham and peace meeting in Newark, New Jersey, while the proceedings were going on quietly, a company of soldiers with fixed bayonets was marched up to the main stand! The indignation was universal and profound, and expressed strongly by all the speakers. Finally the sheriff threatened the commanding officer that unless the troops were at once withdrawn he would call out the First Regiment of the National Guard. Soon after which they were marched off.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT PAYS.—For the six months ending Dec. 31st (the first six months during which letter postage was 10 cents) the Confederate mail receipts were $1,489,957 87, the expenses $1,447,317 22, showing a profit of $42,640 65.

During the 12 preceding months the expenses were more than the receipts by $1,013,101 43.

VIRGINIA TROOPS.—At one time and another much curiosity to know the number of troops furnished the Confederacy by Virginia has manifested itself. For some reason the Virginia papers have not gratified the curiosity. The late election, perhaps, furnishes a key to the mystery. In the election returns we see the vote of the 64th regiment—no number beyond that reported.

Vallandigham on the way to Nassau.—A friend arrived by this morning's boat from Wilmington, informs us that he saw Mr Vallandigham there yesterday, accompanied by Mr Ould, the Confederate Commissioner for exchange of prisoners, on his way to Nassau.

Heavy Loss.—MOBILE, June 9.—The Spanish steamer Salor, from Havana for this port, was lost 45 miles off Boil Point in a storm, on the 26th May. Of the passengers and crew, 42 in number, only 4 were saved. Among those lost was Col. Sharpe, of Gen. Buckner's staff. Her cargo was valued at $500,000.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

From Fredericksburg.—RICHMOND, June 9.—Contrary to expectation, the yankees on yesterday still remained on the south bank of the Rappahannock, at Deep Run. They occupied the angle formed by the creek and the river, and were throwing up a line of entrenchments of a mile in length, extending from Bernard's house up to Deep Run. By aid of a field glass their dirt digging operations could be distinctly seen from the hills above Hamilton's Crossing, but it was impossible to form any correct estimate of their numbers. Beside the ditchers, only about two regiments were visible. On the Stafford hills, just opposite Deep Run, might be seen about a thousand men, apparently cavalry. There had been no skirmishing or cannonading since Saturday.

We see no reason to change the opinion hitherto expressed, that this demonstration of the enemy was designed solely to disconcert or retard some supposed plan of General Lee. That it has been a dead failure is already known to the yankee General.

Where Hooker, with the main body of his forces now is, is a matter open to conjecture. He may be at Kelley's Ford, thirty miles above Fredericksburg, at Dumfries, on the Potomac, or even so far away as Manassas Junction. We would most strongly incline to the belief that he was at one of the latter places, were he not the great "Fighting Joe," and in command of "the finest army on the planet," composed of the victorious veterans of Chancellorsville. But with such a name and such an army he cannot turn his back upon a foe he has always pretended to despise. Wherever he is, we have no fears but that we shall soon hear from him. Even while we write a great battle may have been joined.—*Examiner.*

Official from Gen. Lee.—RICHMOND, June 10.—The following official dispatch from Gen. Lee was received to-day:

CULPEPER C. H., June 9, 1863.—To Gen. S. Cooper:—The enemy crossed the Rappahannock this morning at 5 o'clock, at various fords, from Beverly's to Kelley's, with a large force of cavalry, accompanied by artillery. After a severe contest till 5 o'clock, P. M., Gen. Stuart drove them across the river.

R. E. LEE, Gen.

From Vicksburg.—JACKSON, June 6.—via Mobile, June 9.—One yankee gunboat left Red River owing to low water. Pemberton has sent word that he can hold Vicksburg, and for Johnston to take his time to organize and discipline his forces.

The Chicago Times of the 2d says Grant admits a heavy loss and that he has fallen back to the Big Black, where he is awaiting reinforcements from Banks. The Memphis and Charleston railroad has been stripped of troops. Rosecrans is reinforcing Grant via Louisville. All the steamboats at Louisville and Memphis have been pressed for that purpose. 4,500 Confederate prisoners had reached Memphis. The officers go to Sandusky, Ohio, and the men to Indianapolis. Gen. Hurlburt has been ordered to prepare hospitals at Memphis for 30,000 wounded. Grant asks Hurlburt for 30,000 men. Hurlburt replied that he did not know where they were to come from. Their own figures foot up a loss of 50,000 men.

JACKSON, June 8.—A scout just in from Vicksburg reports all working well. The men are somewhat wearied by lying in the trenches and being exposed to the sun, but are in good spirits. Grant is slowly advancing by building parallels which are 400 yards from our outer works. There has been no general assault for ten days past. We have a plenty of ammunition and provisions, and the soldiers and citizens are perfectly confident of the result. Our entire losses during the series of assaults do not exceed 600. Heavy firing of musketry and artillery was heard all day yesterday. Artillery firing going on to-day.

MOBILE, June 9.—A private dispatch from Jackson, dated the 8th, says Vicksburg is all right. Kirby Smith is in possession of Miliken's Bend.

Later from Jackson.—JACKSON, June 9.—Our scouts report the enemy's pickets ten miles deep. Every avenue is apparently closely guarded, and the greatest courage and care is required to reach Vicksburg. Grant communicates with the Federal fleet by signals, the lights of which were seen last night constantly. The signal betokens a movement, or a renewal of the assault, [illegible] continues this morning.

An officer, captured by Grant's pickets but who subsequently escaped, arrived this morning. He reports the yankee army much depressed by knowing that Gen. Johnston is massing a heavy force in their rear, and that certain death awaits them in front. Officers say that certain defeat or annihilation awaits Grant.

From Louisiana.—WOODVILLE, Miss., June 4.—Grierson's cavalry, ten thousand strong with 8 pieces of artillery, attacked Col. Logan, at Clinton, La., yesterday afternoon. Logan, 400 strong and several pieces of artillery, drove Grierson back six miles, capturing two pieces of artillery and killing and capturing 35 prisoners. Our loss two killed and several wounded. The enemy threw several shells into the town, killing one man.

More Rumors—Glorious if True.—MOBILE, June 9.—Special to Tribune, Jackson 8th, says there are many rumors, the most reliable of which is that Kirby Smith, instead of being at Port Hudson, had taken Miliken's Bend with ten thousand men and cut off Grant's supplies. It is reported that Jackson's cavalry had cut their way through to Vicksburg. Jackson has evidently done something. Heavy firing heard from Vicksburg.

Grierson believed to have been driven 5 miles from Clinton, La.

The Port Hudson Fight.—The Jackson Mississippian of the 2d says:—

A surgeon just from Woodville conversed with several Confederate soldiers who were in the fight at Port Hudson last week, and he confirms the news of a complete victory to our arms. The soldiers informed him that Gen. Gardner pursued the flying yankees after the repulse at the entrenchments and routed them completely. He also confirms the rumor of Grierson's defeat.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

Northern papers of the 6th inst. have reached Richmond. The Dispatch makes a summary of the news as furnished by the Herald, from which we copy all that is of interest, as follows:—

Yankee News from Port Hudson.—The steamship Morning Star, which left New Orleans on the 29th ult., brings an account of the first day's fighting at Port Hudson. Banks commanded in person, and the fight was still going on at the time of the departure of the Morning Star. The attack commenced on the 27th, and the Herald's correspondent says it has been "one of, if not the bloodiest battle, that has yet been fought on this continent." The Confederate force within the works is estimated at from 10 to 12,000, and the assault is represented by the yankee letter writer as having been attended with "terrific slaughter." The attack was made by land and water. Farragut's fleet bombarding the town while Banks's columns endeavored to storm our fortifications.

The leading attack was headed by Sherman, who was vigorously repulsed, and had to retire with enormous loss. A negro regiment, which was put in advance, (a cute yankee trick,) lost 600 men out of 900. Sherman lost his leg. Gen. Neal Dow was also wounded, and Cols. Clarke, Cowles and Smith were killed. The 6th Michigan and 128th New York each lost about half their men, and the other regiments suffered severely. The Herald's correspondent says the yankee loss, in killed and wounded, will reach at least 3000. So much for the beginning of the fight. With regard to the second day's fight he says: "We have no definite information regarding to day's operations. *The news has been held back until the field is won or lost.*" This sounds very ominous for the yankees, and goes far to confirm our telegraphic news announcing the final and crushing defeat of Banks.

The Baltimore American of the evening of the 6th has a dispatch from New York of that date which says:

The fight commenced at 1 o'clock on Wednesday, the 27th, and lasted until 5 o'clock, when Gen. Banks ordered his troops *to fall back* to their original lines, the place however, being still invested.

The rebels in New Orleans say we lost from 3 to 4000 in killed and wounded in the assault.

Gen. Sherman has a compound fracture in one of his legs, received from a Minnie ball. *Hopes* are entertained that he will recover.

From Vicksburg.—The news from Vicksburg is very meagre. A telegram dated Washington, June 5, (midnight,) states than no official advices from Vicksburg have been received later than those of the 31st of May, but that "a few additional particulars gave rather a more cheerful indication of good results."

A telegram from Cairo, dated also June 5, says that firing was kept up all of Monday (1st.) At midnight on the same day a conflagration was going on in the city—cause unknown. Joe Johnston was reported to be moving towards Jackson. Another dispatch, from Cincinnati, reports Joe Johnston as advancing in force on Memphis.

We give in full the telegrams concerning the bombardment of Vicksburg:

CAIRO, June 5.—The dispatch boat, Gen. Lyon, from Vicksburg, Monday night, has arrived. Firing was kept up all of Monday.

When the Lyon left, at midnight, a conflagration was going on in the city. Some supposed our shells had set the buildings on fire, while others conjectured that the rebels were destroying their supplies, preparatory to surrendering.

Gen. Grant's numbers and position would be absolutely impregnable in a few days. Particulars cannot be given, but they are of a most cheering character.

CHICAGO, June 5.—A special dispatch from the rear of Vicksburg, dated May 31st, says: The bombardment of Vicksburg continues. All the guns in position opened fire at midnight and continued their fire until daylight.

The rapidity of the firing was unparalleled, and it is believed great damage was inflicted.

Twelve rebels were captured at daylight yesterday endeavoring to run our pickets and get into the city. There were 200,000 percussion caps found in their possession. One of them, a boy, came out of the city ten days ago, took the oath of allegiance, and was allowed to go home, five miles back. He will probably be condemned as a spy.

Gen. Joe Johnston is reported to be moving towards Jackson, but not in sufficient force to attack us.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—A special dispatch from Cincinnati to-day to the Bulletin, but entirely discredited by that paper, says:

"A report is current to-day that Gen. Joe Johnston instead of marching on Grant's rear to relieve Pemberton is advancing on Memphis. The report comes in various shapes, and is somewhat credited."

Great Peace Meeting in New York.—An immense meeting of the "peace democrats" was held on the 3d in New York. The Herald says it numbered over thirty thousand people, and the New York democracy, under Fernando Wood, "have declared *en masse* in favor of a "vigorous prosecution of peace," an armistice, and separate conventions of the loyal and rebel States," and predicts that this peace platform will be that of all the democracy, and that with it they will carry the Presidential election.

The Herald says: "The platform of the Democracy in the Presidential campaign of 1864 will be peace, and what is more the candidate will be elected, no matter who he is, the principle controlling all other considerations. The new President, whatever might have been his antecedents or opinions, will, upon assuming office, be compelled to suspend the operations of the war, proclaim an armistice, and propose a Convention of all the States."

The New York Peace Convention.—The Cincinnati Commercial, of the 4th, has New York dates to the 3d. At the peace Convention, one of the speakers presented strong resolutions which were passed. The resolutions declare fealty to the Constitution, and state that under that Constitution there is no power to coerce a State by military force. The war is contrary to the Constitution, and should cease. The claim of dictatorial and unlimited military power, and the trial of citizens by courts martial, is monstrous and execrable. The resolutions protest against the cowardly, despotic, inhuman and accursed act in the banishment of Mr. Vallandigham. The Convention has recommended a suspension of hostilities, and the call of a Convention of the States to take into consideration some manner of effecting a reconciliation.

Legislature of Illinois.—SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 3.—The House has unanimously passed resolutions condemning Burnside's order suppressing papers, and calling the attention of the Government to the infringement of popular rights, and the invasion of the sovereignty of Illinois.

DIED,

In Pittsboro', 2d inst., LEVIN LANE, Esq of New Hanover county, aged 70. Thus after having accomplished his "three score years and ten" has passed [illegible] zen, a true friend, a devoted husband, an affectionate and generous father, a kind and considerate master. For nearly half a century a consistent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, he died as he had lived, a christian, and is now gone, as we feel assured, to enjoy that "rest that remaineth to the people of God." Of the strictest honesty, and of great independence of character, it may be truly said of Mr. Lane that he was without fear and without reproach. His most striking characteristic however was his sincerity—being always what he seemed to be, and although unobtrusive in the expression of his opinions yet he always uttered his real sentiments. To his country and society the loss of such a man is great indeed, but to his bereaved and sorrowing family it is irreparable.

H.

At his residence, in Anson county, N. C., May 18th, DUNCAN NIVEN, in the 76th year of his age, a native of Scotland.

A RARE CHANCE FOR MEN OF ENTERPRISE!

AS I wish to change my business I now offer for sale my

FOUNDRY,

with a full supply of MATERIALS for carrying on the business to a large extent, in connection with a large MACHINE SHOP with all the necessary tools.

The Steam Engine

now used for the business is in good order, and material a plenty for keeping it so for 10 years to come.

Two Extra Steam Engines,

one an entire new one;

Turning Lathes, Planeing Machines, Drill Presses, Extra Belting,

and other material too numerous to mention.

Also a lot of LUMBER and TIMBER, with a

GOOD SAW MILL attached;

Small and large Circular Saws, Whip Saws, Morticing Machine, Sash Machines,

with all the necessary Cutters to the above Machines.

For further information apply to

M. A. BAKER, Fayetteville, N. C.

June 4, 1863. 34-1m*1m

The Star Foundry and Machine Shop

IS now in full operation, and will be so continued until further notice. Castings of all kinds done at the shortest notice. RAILROAD CASTINGS of all kinds, STEAM BOAT WORK, COPPER WORK and MACHINE WORK of all kinds, will receive prompt attention at the Star Foundry in Fayetteville, by

M. A. BAKER, Office on Hay St., Opposite the Old Wagon Yard.

June 4, 1863. 34-1m*m

A SOLDIER WANTS EMPLOYMENT.

THE Subscriber having served 16 months in the 38th Reg't N. C. T., and having been discharged on account of bad health, is desirous of employment to support his family. He is a House Carpenter by trade, but unable to do *heavy* work. Could carry the mail, or superintend a small number of hands, or attend to a grocery or Steward at a Hospital, &c.

A. McDONALD.

Little's Mills, N. C., June 4. 35*3tpd

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

County Court Clerk's Office, May 20, 1863.

Thomas Gibson, Administrator of Duncan M. Carmichael, dec'd, *vs.* Effy Carmichael and others.

Petition to sell Real Estate for Assets.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that Hugh G. Lucas and Sarah his wife, John Carmichael, Hugh Carmichael and Archibald Carmichael, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: Ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the 3d Monday of July A. D., 1863, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise this Petition will be heard ex parte and judgment pro confesso rendered as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of Richmond County Court, at Office in Rockingham, May 20, 1863.

35*6wpd] L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

PETERSBURG, VA., June 9.

Messrs. Editors:—This has become a large and rapidly growing place before the war, and there is now a considerable business done here. I see a less number of Jews and foreigners than formerly. It is probable that the mice was being smelt in reference to military duty, as protection papers are getting below par. Time was when "our people" sold at their ease in well filled aristocratic stores, and the Jews had auctions and peddled. Now Jews deal from large full stores and "our people" have the auctions and "motions."

Cooke's Brigade has gone to Richmond.

Vallandingham arrived here yesterday morning, and went South this morning. I learn he was not permitted to go to Richmond. I did not get a close view of him. There is a general desire to see him though no demonstration.

It now seems that Smith has been elected Governor of Va., by some 2,000 majority. The State probably did not poll two thirds the usual vote. Mr. Smith has been Governor and member of Congress before, and is now a Brig. Gen. in Lee's army. He lived in Fauquier, and it will be remembered that he acted a conspicuous part in one of the very first engagements with the enemy. He is a man of talent, great energy, daring, perseverance and popularity,—characteristics always appreciated in Virginia. He is wholly a self-made man, having been once a stage driver, and afterwards an extensive stage contractor. He once got a great deal of extra pay for carrying the mail on some of his lines, since which he has been known as Extra Billy. There was no material difference, politically, among the candidates here this time.

I applied yesterday to a broker to get some specie, and he required only seven and a half Confederate dollars for one in gold, whereupon I left him to his own reflections and his certain doom after death. I also went to a fashionable tailor to get some work done, but he will no doubt meet with the same fate as the other. He would charge $20 for a piece of work that I afterwards agreed with a seamstress to have done at $8—the very same seamstress too that he would have hired to do the work, I learn. I found butter at $3 25 per lb. that had been bought out of carts at $2, mostly barter. Oh! ye nation of cormorants, ye generation of vipers, how can ye esca——. But thus it hath been and will be again, and there is nothing new under the sun.

A valuable work has been recently gotten out by Surgeon Gen'l Moore and edited by Dr. Porcher (Po-shay) of South Carolina. The book is called, "Resources of Southern Fields and Forests," and will be very valuable to farmers and manufacturers in these times. It is a small work of 400 pages well printed and arranged, and costs I believe $10. It contains much information about the materials and manufacture of many articles now badly needed among us. The "Southern Illustrated News," a weekly double sheet pictorial published in Richmond, has improved greatly. Its matter might embrace a better selection and variety. I think the article headed "The Times" every week might be omitted, or abridged. It deserves success and but few could regret subscribing to it.

I have noticed that the people of every community have sent necessary articles to their own immediate friends in the army, often in great abundance. But what must the brave boys from New Orleans, Nashville and Fredericksburg do, who have no one to send them anything? If they have sisters and relatives they are hardly able to take care of themselves, much less to help the sick and naked in the army. These men whose homes have been desolated and whose families are exiled, get nothing but $11 a month, with their scanty rations and a supply of clothing. I hope our generous, liberal and sympathetic people will think of these things and while working for those of their own household, they may give a little necessary aid to them.

The recent indications of conflict of authority in North Carolina present some important considerations. It has always appeared to me that Judge Pearson's decison in reference to men between 18 and 35 who got substitutes, is correct. I expressed this view in a letter nearly a year ago. The real meaning of the Act of Congress is thought to be rather indefinite, but the whole matter of substitutes is left almost entirely to the War Department, and of course the Department in its discretion will not make issue with the chief tribunals of a State. Our government is based on States' Rights, and the safest principle we can adopt perhaps is, that when a State in the capacity of a State or through her regularly constituted authorities comes in conflict with the general government the latter must yield. If the general government does not assimilate itself to the States, it must coerce them so as to conform to it,—the principle we are now fighting against.

It would have been better for our army if no substitutes had been allowed, but it is the act of Congress we should blame and not those who availed themselves of its benefits. Congress, I think, did not mean to call again into service those whom it had once called and who had responded strictly in accordance with its own provisions. No demand existed for men except between 18 and 35, nor was any assurance given that any others ever would be called. The law implied that the furnishing a substitute was equivalent to going into service once, and why must some go twice before others only a year or two older go once? In justice to all, the substitute arrangement, since it has been adopted at all, should be carried out in good faith, and Congress should exhaust the original material before returning to the exempts. Although this may have been an unwise act, yet the government should carry it out in good faith. Let Congress call out all the men it may think suitable for service—say up to 50 years of age—and then if there is still need for men, they must be procured from classes before exempted. From present appearances I think the war will continue long enough and hard enough to require the service of our entire fighting population. Getting a substitute is like getting an office—only intended for a few, and should not excite any more dissatisfaction than many other advantages of the few over the many. I know some poor men of large and helpless families who after much trouble borrowed enough money to hire a substitute, even mortgaging their little property, and a few weeks afterward found that they had to go into service themselves. There are many poor men too who got two and three thousand dollars to go as substitutes when they would soon be liable to service anyhow. I don't know that the poor man is worsted by the substitute law, properly construed.

There is a time in the affairs of men when we should take a sober second thought, when the wire edge is worn off and when we should stop and blow and start on again at our work with more skill and economy. This time has now arrived in the Southern Confederacy. We have not whipped the yanks before breakfast, nor have ten killed a thousand nor one put ten thousand to flight. We must economize our men as well as our means. We must work for effect, and skillfully too, every man at his calling. Every part of the body politic is now more strikingly necessary to the health, harmony and efficiency of the whole. The duty of the soldier is to be at his post and obey order. Every good citizen should yield a ready compliance with the great requirements of the government, and he should stand ready to serve the interests of his country in whatever capacity his services can be most available, whether that service be raising produce, manufacturing necessaries or undergoing the harder duties of war. There can be but little wisdom now in carrying on things pell mell and without system as was somewhat the case a year ago. Then volunteers were called for and it was proper that the measures of the Government be sustained. But now the government has indicated those required for military service and also those required for other duties. It then becomes every good citizen and honorable man to stick at his post and perform his part to the best of his ability, till his specified duties call him elsewhere. It is plain this is now the proper rule for all to observe, notwithstanding a Major General recently said in N. C. that he "would believe no man on oath under 40 out of the army," and that a certain deserter "deserved being shot almost as much as an exempt." But the great duty of a man in the army at least is to be at his post and obey orders. He is required only to obey lawful and proper orders. A soldier or officer cannot be punished for not executing an unlawful order. The determining such an order is a delicate question, however, and unless its illegality clearly appears, the issue had better not be made. It is certainly improper and often disastrous for a man in the army to assume duties not pertaining to his position. If he is a Quartermaster he has no business in battle unless ordered. Indeed I think it nothing in a man's favor to go into a fight at all if it is not strictly his duty. Time was when it was proper to rush of their own accord to battle, but now, my opinion is that all should keep out of battle who can do so honorably, but when plain duty calls all should go and stay manfully to the last.

A few nights ago I attended church and revived many happy associations. It was a delightful night and with the same sweet sacred music and familiar service felt myself once more under those holy and inspiring influences so often witnessed along with sisters, brothers and friends. The soldier should go to church when opportunity offers. He should go at night. He will there find a greater combination of all that is calculated to elevate the morals, to inspire the heart, and to purify the nature of man, than at any other place of devotional exercises. He sees around him once more, family groups, and all the emblems of christian duty. The scene reminds him more forcibly of his own vows and obligations. It recalls to his mind the best and holiest efforts of his life. He is in the presence of Deity and everything addresses itself to his conscience.

Truly, LONG GRABS

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

HEADQUARTERS HARRINGTON LIGHT ARTILLERY, SOUTH QUAY, VA., June 6, 1863.

Messrs. Editors:—In my last communication I hinted at a prospective castigation of sundry field officers and post commandants, for the cool and unblushing effrontery with which they appropriate the hardly earned prizes of others; and though I am little in the spirit of it now, yet as it has become a matter of such general complaint among the privates in the army, (who though they may not have such wonderful optics as the illustrious Sam Weller spoke of—as peering up two flights of stairs and through a double deal door)—are yet, not near so blind as many conceited be strip'd and bespangled officials imagine, I cannot keep my pen from dashing, at least a few strokes, *at* them.

Now as there are some officers who have more honesty and decency than to be guilty of such meanness, and as I do not desire to engage in a wholesale fight with the "commissioned," I can only say before going further, that the innocent may exclaim, "let the galled jade wince, our withers are unwrung," and *quietly* abide the issue—and the guilty can, or rather ought to, heed the warning conveyed and quit their evil ways.

It is not uncommon, sirs, for captured property, which either belongs directly to the Government or to the Partizan Rangers who may capture it, to be culled over and picked from, by the several officers through whose hands it may chance to pass, and it is astonishing how many can trump up a sufficient show of authority over such articles as may fall into the hands of our daring scouts and Rangers, as to enable them to get a *grab*.

Sabres, pistols, carbines and "articles too numerous to mention," now clatter, flash and ring about and upon the persons of officers who have no legal or moral right to them; while their tents and quarters are perfect cabinets of curious trophies, which they have no more use for than a dog has for two tails, and which might in the hands of the government be made serviceable and useful. And if the gallant daring of a few privates result in the capture of a steamboat, railroad car, or wagon train, laden with the more luxurious commissary stores mysterious and hocus pocus process, or some feat of legerdemain which would do no discredit to a Chinese juggler, the property of an officer who was not within a day's ride of the capture, and that too without a *quid pro quo;* while the gallant fellows who did the work, living on a few hard crackers and the smallest imaginable quantity of rancid bacon sides, can only look on and lick their lips, or take the evidence of their olfactories that "de shider ish goot."

It has become a crying sin, and not a few privates, whose clothes are of the coarsest texture, ragged and dirty, have felt the blush mantle their bronzed cheeks, in very shame for the officers under whom they are compelled to serve, when like a certain Southern "bird of dark plumage and dirty propensities," smelling the carrion afar, they come dashing in for a share of the plunder. Of course this conduct is not the "rule" but the "exception," yet there is not a department of the army where such things do not occur.

For the sake of decency, if not in regard for the rights and feelings of the noble men who compose the ranks of our armies, let this disgraceful course of conduct cease.

Since my last, with the exception of a march across the Blackwater of a part of the forces on this line, to watch the enemy on the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, and where a slight skirmish took place of little importance, and of another portion, including this command, down the Nottoway and Chowan to repel expected advances of gunboats, sleeping a few nights in the swamps of those rivers, a prey to the most blood-thirsty, rapacious and energetic mosquitoes and sand flies, nothing has disturbed our quiet, and we have little else to do than exercise the philosophy of the great Micawber, in calmly "waiting for something to turn up."

Gen. French having been ordered to Mississippi, and Gen. D. H. Hill having assumed the command of the Department of Southern Va. and N. C., we confidently look for speedy changes or movements along this line, though of what nature we cannot form any conjecture; and if we knew, it would be imprudent to divulge them. We are ordered to keep three day's cooked rations on hand and to be ready to march at a moment's notice.

Last Tuesday the 2d was a gala-day at this place. The Hampton Legion, wearied I suppose with Micawberism, gave out some days before that they would have a grand tourney, to which the public generally was invited; and young knights, eager for the smile of beauty, afforded an opportunity to display their horsemanship. About 10 o'clock A. M. the crowds of citizens and ladies and soldiers from other regiments began to assemble. At 11 the steamer Arrow, with Gen. Jenkins and staff, and a freight of beauty, approached the Quay, and the General landed soon after, amidst the cheers of the soldiers, music from the Bands, and a salute of seven guns from the Harrington Light Artillery.

A dozen or more Knights, thirsting for such fame as the occasion offered them, entered the lists, and after they had exercised their skill, Lt. Col. Logan of the Legion was declared the victor, and by virtue of his privilege in a handsome little speech named the Queen of Love and Beauty. Then followed dancing, music, minstrelsy, &c., interspersed with eating, speech-making and I presume not a little love making, as bright eyes, rosy cheeks and fair forms were not wanting to enhance the plessures of the occasion.

At 5 P. M., the General and his retinue re-embarked on the "Arrow," and moved up the river with another salvo of artillery, amid the cheers of the multitude and music of the bands; and so ended the Grand and Glorious Passage at Arms at South Quay. L H W.

P. S. Rumors constitute about our only excitement, and often, I have no doubt, they are the offspring of some waggish imagination, with no firmer foundation than the "baseless fabric of a vision." The tallest rumor of this week reached our camp while writing the concluding paragraphs of my letter, to the effect, that there were 500 yankee deserters making their way to our lines." The information I learn was given by two deserters who reached here a few hours ago. They represent the yankee army at and around Suffolk as completely demoralized.

Four more deserters have arrived here, and an officer from Franklin says three reached there to-day. All of them say 500 yankees deserted at once, and are now in the woods and swamps between Suffolk and here. A gentleman well known to me crossed the river with the last lot of deserters. He has been down towards the enemy's lines, and reports that three companies of yankee cavalry and two pieces of *flying* artillery were in his vicinity this morning, and some of the men said there had been a wholesale desertion from the Yankee forces at Suffolk and they were out after them. L. H. W.

THE LATE COMMENCEMENT AT THE UNIVERSITY.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

Nobody now-a-days expects to meet with many new things in the adornment of either the outer or the inner man. Throughout the Confederacy teachers are dispensing the knowledge they had acquired when the blockade was established, and their pupils are using books bought before the war began. Beaux and Belles do not disdain boots that are patched or bonnets that were trimmed sometime since the flood. So then if those who attended the late Commencement at Chapel Hill saw and heard only what they had seen and heard before, they ought not to have felt disappointed. But the general opinion is that many new and good things were said and shown there. President Swain's address before the two Literary Societies was full of facts and inferences rarely noticed yet abundant in the History and Geography of North Carolina and of the Confederacy. Who of his audience, before he pointed out the truth, had noticed that North Carolina contained the thousandth part of the square miles of the habitable earth and the thousandth part of its inhabitants? or had thought that the longitudes and latitudes peculiar to the Confederacy should hereafter be reckoned from New Orleans? New Orleans is just thirty degrees from the Equator and ninety degrees from London, so that reference may easily be made to either of these centres of commercial influence. This interesting and suggestive address contained many other striking parallels and contrasts between the geography of our own State and that of Great Britain, Greece and the Holy Land. The learned Orator also pointed out many interesting connections between our own history and that of many distinguished families in our mother country, connections fraught at one time with momentous consequences to our social condition, and still to be felt in the land. But this address ought to be published, that our youth may be instructed in the light that it throws on the history of our past life and the prospects of that which is future. Since these addresses were introduced at Chapel Hill, by the late Judge Murphy, no Commencement has been without one. And Gov. Swain deserves praise for consenting on very short notice to preserve the series unbroken.

Col. Wheeler's address before the historical Society of the University was also well received. It was a patriotic effort to show that the History of North Carolina contains many instances of heroic devotion, by public and private individuals, to the cause of their country—instances which if properly portrayed by the Poet, the Painter and the Sculptor would render our youth emulous of the noble deeds of their fathers and mothers. These suggestions of the well known Historian were in support of his general position, that while History presented the worthiest themes for the genius that is displayed in the Fine Arts—this again by the influence of its works on the susceptible and ambitious, secures ample and worthy materials for the History of the future.

Dr. McGuffey's Sermon before the Graduating Class was such as one might expect from a learned Professor of Moral Philosophy, who is distinguished for his subtle analysis of the powers of human nature and for the eminently practical view that he takes of their mutual relations. His text was "the preparation of the heart in man and the answer of the tongue is from the Lord." The unanimous verdict of his audience, both of those who did and of those who could not understand the discourse, was that it was eminently successful in establishing the truth that the doctrine of spiritual regeneration, as revealed in the Bible and realized in the experience of God's people, is not mystical. On the contrary, it is entirely intelligible to those who wish to understand it. The law that God has plainly established throughout His dominions is, that inherent powers require for their development the assistance ("the preparation") of a superior intelligence. Seeds, in the [illegible] or that vitality, according to a law laid down by their Creator. If this vitality be lost, none but its Author can restore it. Animals are improved only by subjection to and association with man. Man himself never has risen and never can rise to his proper position before his fellows and before his God, without instruction from Revelation and without the communion of the Holy Ghost, which that Revelation at once proffers to the student thereof as a privilege and requires as a duty and a condition.

The only degrees conferred by the "Senatus Academicus" on this occasion were the eight on the graduates for this year, and one "Master of Arts," on Mr. John B. Lynch, who graduated when President Buchanan—the last President of the United States, visited the University. The Seniors and their speeches were as follows:

Latin Salutatory—W. L. Quarles of La.
The prospect before us—T. T. Broyles of S. C.
The elements of success—J. L. Carroll of Kenansville.
American Antiquities—W. M. Watkins of Milton.
Man's unknown benefactor—E. Hines of Craven.
Liberty and Revolutions—T. W. Carr of Pitt.
Gen. Albert S. Johnston—M. M. Marshall, Pittsboro'.
Valedictory Oration—T. M. Argo, Alabama.

No member of this class obtained credit for perfect punctuality during his college course. Their graduating essays were regarded as creditable to them, especially that of Mr. Carroll. Mr. Marshall rendered his essay with much spirit and propriety of declamation. It was also reported that the graduates underwent a very searching examination on International and Constitutional law, before several of the Trustees and Dr. McGuffey, with great eclat. No class has graduated at the University for very many years which has had during its Senior year the advantages that this class has had from frequent examinations on the subjects of study by their instructors. Their country has a right to expect that their profiting shall appear to all men as unusual.

The declamations by the Sophomores and Freshmen presented few instances of marked excellence. The efforts of Mr. Rankin of Wilmington and Mr. London of Pittsborough deserved and received commendation. Mr. Osborne of Charlotte was generally regarded as acquitting himself handsomely, and thus showing that graces may be inherited as well as gifts.

The *"first-mite man"* in the Junior Class was Mr. J. C. Gilmer of Surry Co. In the Sophomore Class he was Mr. P. H. Adams of Greensborough; while Mr. J. C. Mickle of Chapel Hill bore off the honors of the Freshman Class. On the score of punctuality Mr. A. M. Boozer of S. C. is without reproach in the Junior Class. Among the Sophomores Mr. R. Hodge of Wake Co., and among the Freshmen Mr. C. Fetter, of Chapel Hill and Mr. F. T. Walser have untarnished records.

Besides Gov. Vance, there were ten Trustees present at this Commencement. Last year there were only five and no Governor. The ten of this year were their Honors Judge Battle and Judge Manly of our Supreme Court, Govs. Graham, Manly, Morehead and Swain, who have been excellent Excellencies in their time, and are still ready for every good word and work; the Hon. D M Barringer, late Minister of the U. S. at Madrid, worthy to be there the first from the Confederacy; Mr. P. C. Cameron, "the soldier's friend," Mr. M. L. Wiggins, the father of seven soldiers, and Mr. K. P. Battle, *judice satus et dignus honore.* It is a remarkable fact that these ten Trustees, with Gov. Vance at their head, have been themselves students and are nearly all either sons or fathers of students at the University. Such an instance of devotion to the interests of one who is at once their mother and their ward, in these distracting and distressing times, is not only touching but also worthy of record for imitation hereafter.

The remarkable good order that characterized the exercises of this Commencement was due in a great degree to efficient management of the Marshal, Mr. W. R. Kenan of Kenansville, and his active aids, Messrs. Guthrie, Tate, Van Wyck and Williams. This office, so important to the comfort of visitors at Chapel Hill and to the reputation of the University, has been very rarely administered with as much vigilance, courage and courtesy. Q.

Board of Internal Improvements.—Hon Edwin G. Reade of Person has been appointed in place of William Eaton Esq., resigned.

RELIGION IN THE ARMY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HANOVER JUNCTION, June 6, 1863.

Messrs. Editors: I transmit this for publication in order that our dear ones at home may learn what a great and glorious revival of religion we have in the 52d N. C. Reg't. Our Chaplain, G. M. Cline, formerly of the S. C. Conf., assisted by some of the members of the Reg't, began by having prayer meetings each night immediately after roll call. Three prayers were successively offered each night to God invoking him for an out-pouring of his spirit upon this Reg't: this course was continued for two weeks, when the good Spirit began to catch and kindle from heart to heart. 84 souls have been soundly converted to God and 56 have united themselves to the Church. This I think good work in a few days, and the good work still continues; and we hope it may continue till the good Spirit reaches every heart in the Reg't. Officers as well as privates are with us. We need the prayers of our brethren at home and shall expect them, for we want and need all the religion we can get and thus be prepared for death, or if our lives are spared to live better at home.

A SOLDIER, Co. B, 52d Reg't.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Inquiry is made through the Observer as to the process of tempering Files. All the requisite information may be obtained from Ure's Dictionary of Arts and Manufactures, Article, 'Files.'"

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

CHANGE OF TERMS.

We have just received and to day begin to use a lot of printing paper at so very large an increase over the last previous price as to oblige us to change our terms of subscription. This last increase of price will add to our annual expenses, for the single item of paper, about $8,000. And how long before there will be another increase in the price of paper we cannot tell, the present being the fourth advance in fifteen months. Of course we cannot afford to lose $6,000 by continuing to print the paper at the recent prices. We must either increase prices or reduce the size of the paper. To the half sheet system we have a strong repugnance; but in anticipation of such a rise in the price of paper we have been endeavoring to purchase an additional supply of the smaller sized type we use, so as to be able to reduce the size of the paper one fifth without diminishing the quantity of reading matter in it. In this we have not succeeded. There is no other alternative than to increase the price of subscription, which will be, on and after this date, $6 a year for the Semi Weekly, and $4 a year for the Weekly Observer.

Money received by mail will be credited at the new prices, but will be promptly returned to any one who may be dissatisfied therewith.

Single copies of the paper will be sold at 10 cents.

June 1, 1863.

By the Governor of North Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The time limited in my proclamation, dated the 8th of May, forbidding the exportation of certain articles from the State, for thirty days from the 13th of the past month, will soon expire:

Now therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice of the Council of State, issue this Proclamation, continuing said prohibition thirty days from the 12th inst., subject to the exceptions and restrictions contained in said Proclamation of the 8th of May, and entrusting the execution of this Proclamation to Justices of the Peace and Militia officers.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 8th day of June, A. D., 1863, and in the year of our independence the 87th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Sec'y.

June 9, 1863. 36-2w

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday June 16, 1863, a valuable BUILDING LOT, on Barge's Lane; the lot contains about one acre.

P. P. JOHNSON, Adm'r
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

June 11, 1863. 36-2t

As usual the Blockade

[illegible] we should have done heretofore, the proprietors having started the manufacturing of all kinds of BOBBINS for Factories in the Southern States, will be able to fill orders at short notice. Work delivered in Fayetteville, N. C.

Address D. L. KIVETT,
Manchester, Cumberland, N. C.

June 9, 1863. 36tf

The Cedar Falls Bobbin Co. are now prepared to furnish, at short notice, all kinds of BOBBINS, SPOOLS and QUILLS, &c, suitable for Woolen and Cotton Mills.

J. M. ODELL, Agent.

Cedar Falls, N. C, June 9, 1863. 36 6mpd

LAST CALL.

DEBTORS to the Estate of Alexander McBryde, dec'd, are hereby notified that their Notes are in the hands of N. A. McLean, Esq., for collection. An opportunity will be extended to those wishing to pay up without further cost, to do so until the first of July. Those failing to comply, suit will certainly be brought against them, as the Estate must be settled.

DAVID McBRYDE, Adm'r, &c.

June 10, 1863. 36-1t*2rpd

NOTICE.

I WILL sell at Auction on Monday 22d inst., the balance left on hand of the MERCHANDIZE of D. & W. McLaurin.

D. McLAURIN,
Surviving partner.

June 10, 1863. 36-3t

Powder! Powder!!

50 LBS. fine No. 1 RIFLE POWDER, suitable for rifles or shot guns.

Also, another supply of WRITING PAPER, of various qualities.

Also, superior SNUFF, three different popular brands.

For sale by J. W. LETT.

May 27, 1863. 32l6tpd

DEPOSITORY, C. S. A.,

FAYETTEVILLE, 25th April.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Treasury Notes, *not bearing interest*, dated prior to 1st Dec'r 1862, may be funded into Seven per cent. bonds or stock, until the 1st day of August 1863. After that date they are not fundable.

Treasury Notes not bearing interest, dated subsequently to 1st Dec'r 1862 and before the 6th of April 1863, may be funded in Seven per cent. bonds or stock, till the 1st day of August 1863, and after that day are fundable in four per cents.

Interest on interest-bearing Notes, accrued to 1st Jan'y 1863, will be paid at this Office, and annually thereafter.

W. G. BROADFOOT, Dep'y.

23-tAJ

L. C. LINEBERRY & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

And Agents for the Steamer Kate McLaurin.

OFFICE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY JAS. C. SMITH & CO.

Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

May 4, 1863. 26-118tpd

EAGLE FOUNDRY.

THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS.* Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of Wheels, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.

Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy.

DAVID ANDERSON & CO.

Jan. 19 95-1tf

Eagle Foundry Castings.

A FULL supply constantly on hand and for sale by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

March 2. 71tf

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

Correspondence of the Mobile Advertiser.

JACKSON, June 1.—The enemy is "closely besieging" Vicksburg. Information from that place is very difficult, and of course "old" as to dates, compared with other places, but nevertheless, as it is "the latest" from our forces in the beleaguered city, it is, of course, interesting, more especially as it comes through Federal sources in a manner that entitles it to full credit.

My informant was frequently at Grant's headquarters and among them generally. From him I learn, that in the big battle of the 21st the enemy openly stated their loss at 20,000 killed and wounded. This day is particularly mentioned as the bloody day. When Grant first appeared before Vicksburg he sent a flag of truce to Pemberton, demanding a surrender of the city, and most graciously allowed three days for consideration, but Pemberton answered that he would fight to the last, and wished for no time. Grant made his dispositions for attack, and commenced, but being badly repulsed, made a great effort on the 21st, and received a great repulse.

Five Federal Generals are said to have bitten the dust and obtained their Mississippi plantations. One of them, Burbridge, is the officer who figured so conspicuously in the Deep Creek expedition in visiting houses and helping himself to sundry articles of jewelry, &c.

Grant is said to be complaining bitterly of Pemberton for shooting railroad spikes at him out of his cannon. Well, they are rather uncouth things to send flying through the columns of the Yankees. They hurt whenever they hit.

From every source of information, good and bad, certain and uncertain, the Federal loss is put down at from 35,000 to 40,000. My God, what a slaughter! Were it not for the fact that this estimate comes from so many different sources, I should hesitate about writing it down and give way to incredulity.

The latest news from Port Hudson represents the yankees capturing every person and paroling them. This may lead to some detention in obtaining news, for the place is represented as being invested by two lines, whilst the fleet is constantly hammering away. The news telegraphed from Mobile about the affair of the 27th is glorious, but I am inclined to be a little shy of it. There can be no question of Johnston's ability to whip the yankees if they attack him, and I doubt their having done so unless with the troops whose time is up. A fight out of them won't hurt. If they will go home they are of no use to Abe I, and might as well be killed by rebel bullets as not.

10 *o'clock P. M.*—Parties just up from Clinton, La., having left on the 29th, report that the enemy assaulted our works for four days and were badly repulsed; that on the last day Gardner succeeded in massing his cavalry in the enemy's rear, and a simultaneous charge put them to rout. His men left their entrenchments, and with the cold steel greatly accelerated their movements. The negroes were placed in the front, and slaughtered without mercy. Perfectly right, only their white allies should have been served in a like manner. The enemy retreated to Baton Rouge, pursued by our forces. Thus ends the campaign against Port Hudson; may that against Vicksburg be equally short and decisive, although it is desperately bloody.

Another Reported Victory at the South.—The Mobile Tribune's correspondent at Jackson telegraphs to it on the 5th inst:—

"A rumor prevails here to-day that a portion of Gen. Johnston's forces, under command of Gen. Walker, had engaged the enemy near the Yazoo and drove him back. We can hear no particulars. It is generally rumored and believed that Gen. Walker whipped the enemy badly, and captured three thousand prisoners.

The Late Skirmish at Gum Swamp.—A gallant writes from Kinston to the Greensboro' Patriot in relation to Col. Faison's last fight at Gum Swamp:—

"I have just formed the acquaintance of Mr. Street, a very worthy gentleman recently expelled from Newbern. From Mr. S. I learn that Col. Jones, who commanded the Yankee forces in the battle at Gum Swamp, was killed in the skirmish on the 24th. Mr. Street saw the body of the Colonel. He was shot through the heart. The Adjutant General at Newbern expressed great regret at the death of Col. Jones, and said he would rather have lost half his force. The enemy had at least five regiments in their attack at Gum Swamp, and their loss was certainly heavy—as the loss sustained by one Reg't alone, the 4th Massachusetts, was 50, killed and wounded."

Vicksburg Reinforced.—We are informed by a gentleman who arrived last night, who had a conversation with an officer on the train yesterday, direct from Vicksburg, which place he left a few days ago, that Gen. Johnston had succeeded in crossing the Big Black, and that by a manœuvre in which he deceived the Federals, who concentrated their forces in expectation of an immediate attack from him, succeeded in reinforcing the garrison at Vicksburg with a force under Gen. W. H. T. Walker. Four Federal Generals are known to be killed, among them Gen. Sherman.

Savannah Republican, 9th.

Late from Arkansas and Missouri.—General Marmaduke captured Cape Girardeau, Franklin and Ironton, and took everything he wanted—583 horses among the rest. His captures have arrived at Little Rock. Col. McConnell, (formerly the upstart tyrant of St. Louis,) and Col. Libby, with their men, were captured and paroled on the field.

Gen. Jeff. Thompson has sent 43 Yankee prisoners into Little Rock.

Gov. Thomas Reynolds, of Missouri, is making his headquarters at Camden.

Jim Porter, Jr., is said to be coming through from Missouri with 1700 men. Col. Stribling is working forward to meet him.

Major Boudinot and Stand Wattle are rallying the Cherokees at Fort Smith.

Gen. Holmes is still in command over General Price.—*Natchez Courier, May 26.*

How Elections are to be carried.—The Albany New York Argus has the following:

Forney's Washington Chronicle, in referring to the approaching election in Maryland, says: "In truth the loyalists of the city of Baltimore will not permit *doubtful* men to appear at the polls; and we anticipate that the coming election will show that in that State a number of avowed Republicans have been chosen to office." Through the Chronicle and through the Press, Forney is constantly throwing out instigations to violence, and threats against the people. There is reason to think that he speaks for the Administration, or rather for the clique that controls it. Forewarned forearmed! When the Constitution is prostrated, and the laws defied, we believe the Democrats of the country can fall back upon the first principles and defend themselves successfully against violence. And they will do it.

Wire.—J. M. Howie & Co., of this place, have erected machinery for making wire of all sizes. We have seen some of the wire made at the establishment of the Messrs. Howie and it seems to be as good as any we ever saw.—*Charlotte Dem.*

We learn that Mr. Williamson, the Depositary at this place, has funded $150,000 in 7 per cent Bonds since the 22d of April.—*Charlotte Dem.*

WAR NEWS.

The Late Battle on the Rappahannock.—Gen Lee's official dispatch was given in the last Observer. We add such particulars as have come to hand:—

RICHMOND, June 11.—The fight was mainly one of cavalry, and was probably the most important engagement of that description that has occurred during the war. It is known that Gen Stuart was at the head of a heavy force of this arm of the service, and the language of Gen Lee's despatch is that there was also "a large force of the enemy." The presumption is that the engagement commenced immediately on the enemy crossing the river, in which case it lasted twelve hours. "A severe contest" continuing for that length of time between large opposing forces, is a battle in all its proportions, and the driving of the assailants back across the river is an indisputable victory. Our brilliant young cavalry chieftain has therefore won new laurels, and the country has fresh cause to applaud the intrepidity of its noble soldiery. We must be prepared though, alas! to hear of serious losses. The enemy were aided by infantry and artillery, and it will not be surprising if we have suffered more than they, for in a fight with cavalry artillery is terribly effective.

The Central train last evening brought down 302 prisoners, captured in the fight near Brandy Station, Culpeper county, Va., on Tuesday. Among the number are one Colonel, one Major, and several Captains and Lieutenants.

The dead bodies of Lieut Col. Hampton, of Hampton's Cavalry Brigade, and Colonel Sol Williams, of North Carolina, [2d Cavalry] slain in the fight, were also brought down. The remains of Col. Hampton were escorted to the Capitol by the Public Guard, and lay there in state during the night. Col. Williams' remains were taken in charge by his friends.

From passengers by the train, we learn that at an early hour on Tuesday morning, the enemy crossed the Rappahannock, in large force, cavalry, infantry and artillery, and surprised one of our camps, surrounding and capturing some of our men. These were subsequently recaptured, and the fight soon became general. Gen. W. H. F. Lee was brought to the city last evening, wounded.

Whig.

RICHMOND, June 11.—The reports brought to the city by passengers on the Central train yesterday evening, are more than usually conflicting. As well as we can judge the fight occurred on the farm of James Barbour, Esq., about six miles North of Culpeper C. H. There can be no doubt that the ball was opened by the enemy, who made the attack a little after daylight in the morning. At the first charge of the enemy's cavalry a number of our men were made prisoners. Some state that we lost seven hundred in this way, others that our loss in prisoners will not exceed three hundred, and that these were principally of the 9th Virginia cavalry. Our loss in killed and wounded is variously estimated, as low as sixty and as high as six hundred.

After our troops rallied, a charge was made by our cavalry upon the yankee battery in rear of Gen Stuart's headquarters, and they succeeded in capturing and bringing off three of the six pieces the enemy had engaged. For some time the cavalry fighting between the contending forces was very severe, and the loss on both sides heavy.

We had only cavalry and artillery engaged in the fight, the enemy having retired before our infantry came up. In their charge upon the enemy's battery, our cavalry was subjected to a severe infantry fire from several regiments of the enemy who were supporting the battery. In this charge our loss is represented to have been pretty severe.

We were unable to learn what particular forces we had in the fight. One gentleman reported that the active fighting was done by Hampton's Legion, a North Carolina regiment of cavalry, commanded by Col. Williams, and the 4th and 5th Virginia cavalry, but that the brigade of Gen. Jones, lately from the Valley, was also engaged.

After our men recovered from their surprise, we gained a favorable position, which was held throughout the day, although repeated attempts were made by the enemy to dislodge our forces. About the time our infantry arrived the enemy gave way, and pursuit was made by our cavalry, and some three or four hundred prisoners taken.

From the meagre accounts we already have we are led to conclude that the fight of Tuesday was one of the heaviest cavalry battles that has occurred during the war, and perhaps the severest ever fought in this country.

Another account which we received late last night from an officer who took part in the battle, represents that we lost not less than seven Colonels in the engagement. The same authority states that a regiment of our cavalry was dismounted and thrown forward as sharpshooters to operate against the artillery of the enemy, and pick off their gunners. This force was charged by a largely superior force of the enemy, and, being without bayonets with which to meet the charge, they fired and then retreated. In the retreat a large number were cut off, and many of them made prisoners. The regiment consisted of nearly seven hundred men. The horses of the dismounted men were stampeded by the shells of the enemy, and many of them had not been recovered at last accounts. It is stated that our loss in horses will reach from 500 to 600.—*Dispatch.*

Northern Items.—The Washington Chronicle of the 7th says:

The reports of movements on the Rappahannock will, we are inclined to think, turn out to be simply a move of both armies to new and more healthful camping grounds. There is no reason to suppose the rebel army is preparing to "invade the North." The situation is not substantially changed from what it was a week ago."

Vallandigham for Governor of Ohio.—PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—A special to the *Bulletin*, dated Cincinnati, 6th instant, says: "The approaching Democratic State Convention is the topic of conversation everywhere. Vallandigham is as good as nominated. If he wants the nomition his friends are determined he shall have it. The pressure for him in the rural districts is overwhelming.

Bloody Field.—JACKSON, June 6.—A gentleman who has been a prisoner—captured by the enemy near Vicksburg—and made his escape, arrived here this morning. He reports that the yankees acknowledge that in their first assault they lost in killed alone fifteen thousand. One of the surgeons told him that he could walk on the dead for ten acres with blood over his shoe tops.

Our loss at Port Hudson.—An officer from Port Hudson reports our loss in the engagement at six hundred.

Killed in the Late Battle.—Among the North Carolinians killed at Brandy Station was Captain Robin Ap C. Jones son of Col. Csd. Jones of Hillsboro. Capt Jones moved to South Carolina a few years ago and commanded a cavalry company in the Hampton Legion. He leaves a widow and several young children.

Gen. Pemberton Wounded.—The Chattanooga Rebel of the 7th says:

The gallant Pemberton was wounded at the last attack on Vicksburg. His traducers will have their feelings wounded when they hear of it.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 15, 1863.

VICKSBURG.—Nothing reliable to change the aspect of affairs at Vicksburg has been received within a few days past. We have reports of Johnston having gotten in between the Big Black and Vicksburg, and of course he would not go there without a force probably sufficient to raise the siege. But while we hope the reports are true, they need confirmation. Very late yankee accounts, on the other hand, speak of the capture of the place as certain. Indeed they have it that it had actually surrendered; and to give credibility to the story they assert that "the capitulation was published in the rebel papers." Of course we know that to be false.

There is *still* reason to believe that Vicksburg is safe.

THE CAVALRY FIGHT.—We copy all the particulars furnished by the Virginia papers of the fight at Brandy Station on Tuesday last. Some of the Virginia troops appear to have been surprised; but notwithstanding that disadvantage, it is manifest, from the refusal in Washington to publish the particulars, that the yankees suffered a decided defeat.

There were three North Carolina cavalry regiments at or near the scene, but whether they were all engaged, and what they did and suffered, we shall probably hear some week or two hence, when our men discover that, as usual, their participation will be known in no other way.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.—It will be seen by Gov. Vance's Proclamation that the Legislature is called to meet on the 30th inst. This is by the advice of the Council of State, which was in session last week—all the members being present. It is understood that the object is to adopt some course in regard to the Confederate Treasury notes issued before Dec. 2, 1862, which Congress has depreciated by its unwise legislation. We hope and believe it will not be found necessary to adopt any measure like that of the Virginia Legislature and some of the Virginia Banks, but that some plan may be devised to sustain the currency, in this State at least. As North Carolina has furnished more troops, done more fighting, and suffered more loss, than any other State, let her endeavor, likewise, to strengthen the "sinews of war," by upholding the Confederate currency.

The Session will doubtless be a short one. If there were no other reason for this, the fact that the board of members is $5 or $6 a day, while their pay is only $4, would be sufficient.

HABEAS CORPUS.—It will be seen that Gov. Vance has very properly arrested one insolent attempt to set aside the Civil Authority in North Carolina. He has released a man who had been discharged under habeas corpus by Judge Shipp, and afterwards seized by a Lieutenant in the army, who was carrying him off to camp. And this man, too, had been a volunteer and severely wounded.

It will be seen by the letter of our friend B. that in Florida the same state of things exists, except that the Law is quietly submitted to by all parties. In South Carolina Judge Magrath, and in Alabama Judge Jones, have made similar decisions to those of Chief Justice Pearson. These are both Confederate Judges, not State Judges. Nobody has imputed wrong to them, but their decisions are received as the law of the land, both by "the Confederate authorities" and the people. Why is it that only in North Carolina are such outrages attempted as a forcible setting aside of our Judges' decisions? The only way that we know of to account for it is that we have in this State a set of abominable nuisances in the shape of party papers, that depreciate and malign everybody that may have the independence to differ from them.

TRUE PATRIOTISM.—No one is better entitled to speak encouraging words to his countrymen in this great struggle than a man who has lost a son or other dear relative or friend at the hands of our ferocious enemies. From such a one, a gentleman of high character and standing, we received a business letter a few days ago, which closed with the following touching lines:

"I have just read an article from your last paper on Reconstruction. I am prepared to appreciate your sentiments. My only living son was killed in the battle of Chancellorsville on Sunday morning May 3d, by a ball passing entirely through his body. These are truly times that try men's souls; but we have no alternative other than to *fight* as long as our enemies continue to invade our soil."

This is real patriotism, undimmed even by the tears shed over the early grave of an only son.

"GLORIOUS VICKSBURG! HEROIC PEMBERTON!"—Such is the tenor of the paragraphs which now appear in newspapers that, only a short month ago, denounced Pemberton as unfit for command at Vicksburg, even if he were not a traitor, as several of them plainly intimated.

It is a mercy that this public clamor did not so weaken Pemberton's hold upon the confidence of his troops as to deprive him of the power to make Vicksburg again glorious—thrice glorious.

The case may possibly—though we fear not—prove a warning to such Editors as sit in their offices and tell how the Generals ought to carry on the war.

THE MAILS.—The mail service was irregular before the late unfortunate change of schedule, which nearly doubled the railroad time. One would think that with the increased time the service might be more regular. But it is worse than ever. To give some instances: The mail South of Wilmington does not come in proper time once a week; two, three, four and five different issues of the same paper frequently reach this place on the same day. On Thursday last one Richmond paper, the Examiner, reached us; on Friday, only the Whig came through; on Saturday some of all except the Whig; letters from Petersburg and Richmond take from two to ten days to make the trip. The failures can scarcely be owing to railroad mismanagement, and call for examination by the mail agent for this State.

HIGH PRICES.—On the street on Saturday we saw a team of four horses in a Davie county wagon for which (the horses alone) the proprietor had just been offered $3000. He refused it, saying he would take $4000.

To us, not skilled in horse flesh, there appeared to be nothing remarkable about the animals.

He brought down a load of seven barrels of whiskey and brandy, which sold for some $6000 or $7000.

FAYETTEVILLE SHEETINGS.—The Wilmington Journal has an error in copying from the Observer the price of Sheetings here. We printed it 40 cents to $1 50 per yard. The Journal has it $1 40 to $1 50. We suppose it was thought that from 40 to 150 cents was too wide a margin. But we understand it is right. The mills which conform to the provisions of the Exemption act sell at 40 cents; but in second hands the article is held at $1 50.

HISTORICAL.—Col. John H. Wheeler proposes to publish a 2d edition of his History of North Carolina, and advertises for dates, names or facts, in correction of the omissions and imperfections of the 1st edition, (published in 1851,) and for biographical sketches of those who have done service in the field or State. Letters may be addressed to the care of Hon. D. L. Swain, Chapel Hill.

COL. SOL. WILLIAMS.—Among the killed in the fight of Tuesday last in Culpeper county, Va., was this gallant young officer, a native of Warren county. It is only three weeks since we published his marriage, which took place on the 20th ult., in Sussex county, Va. His bride is a daughter of Capt. Pegram of the C. S. Navy.

TOO LONG.—A communication on "Things as they are," is too long—11 pages of foolscap.

MR. BOYDEN'S CARD.—We find in the last Salisbury Watchman a long Card from the Hon. N. Boyden, in reply to statements made about him and his professional connexion as a Lawyer with certain writs of habeas corpus sued out by several persons confined in the late "military prison" at Salisbury, and tried before Chief Justice Pearson and Judges Kerr and Biggs, in all of which the prisoners were unconditionally discharged, except one, where the prisoner refused to prosecute the case which had been commenced by Mr. Boyden at the request of friends of the prisoner and of the prisoner himself.

Mr. Boyden's connexion with these cases has been made the occasion of the foulest libels against him. He has been outraged as no mere man ever submitted to without reply. His defence of himself and the shocking record of outrageous tyranny and injustice suffered in the late "military prison" at Salisbury, have been forced from him. Of course none of these libelous assaults upon him have found place in the Observer, but it is due to him, to ourselves, and to the State, the reputation of every citizen of which is dear to us, as it *should* be to all, that we should say that his vindication is most conclusive and triumphant. We trust that the Confederate Government will institute a rigorous inquiry and punish, as it deserves, the gross misconduct of its subordinates. Of course, we have no reason to believe, and cannot believe, nor does Mr. Boyden intimate, that the Government has either known of or authorized these yankee-like proceedings of its subordinates. It is true, loud and just complaints was made by individuals and newspapers, but the authorities at Richmond were falsely and most unfortunately taught to believe by those who controlled the State government during the first year of the war, that this State was full of traitors, and that those who urged a correction of abuses were the leaders of traitors, only waiting an opportune moment to second their opinions by deeds.

The following eloquent extract from the Card claims a place for the sake of its vindication of Northern born Southern men:—

"The above contains a full statement of what I have had to do with the prisoners in the prison at Salisbury, and I submit my course in the matter to the candid judgment of the public. I am one of those who believe that our safety and ultimate triumph as a nation, and the preservation of liberty among us, depend upon our sustaining the supremacy of the civil authorities, and compelling every man to abide by the laws of the land; that if the people or private individuals, whether called mobs or military, are permitted to trample the sacred laws of the land under their feet, it will end in the utter ruin of all that is worth living for.

"The Journal denounces me as a yankee and evidently prides itself upon the use of the term as being the most degrading of all terms that even its profundity of abuse can bring to bear upon me. If the Journal wishes to abuse me, it ought to be more careful in the selection of its terms, for the word yankee is very comprehensive; it not only includes our enemies at the North, but many of the best and bravest soldiers in our gallant army. It includes that General, who ranks all other Generals in the Confederacy; it includes that gallant hero who has piled up such unheard of numbers of Northern dead men in front of his breastworks at Vicksburg, that he and his Spartan band of immortal heroes were, at last accounts, in greater danger from the insufferable stench arising from them, than from the bayonets and shells of his living enemies. This General, the Journal (*as I am informed*) denounces as inefficient and traitorous. The term yankee includes, at least, one prominent officer, late of the Salisbury prison guard, who fought on the Chickahominy as a hero only can fight, and who came out of that fight fearfully maimed. It includes many a private soldier in our ranks, who has marched with fixed bayonet upon the deadly batteries of our enemies, with a heroism only equalled by "the bravest of the brave." It is certainly very wrong for the Journal to attempt to heap reproach on such men, when it only wishes to abuse me—especially so since it is said there are more subjects of the Journal man's sovereign fighting in the ranks of our enemies than there are yankees.

"But I care not for the abuse and falsehoods of the Journal where I am known, and where the facts I have herein set forth are read. I have been a citizen of North Carolina for more than forty years. I came here a stranger and I found friends. I came poor, and I have found a home. My grand-children, whose parents were born and raised here, are growing up around me—all my property, every thing I have is here, and here I expect to be consigned to the grave "when life's fitful dream is ended." When I came here the Journal man was not born, and from the day I first entered North Carolina up to this hour, I have ever been true to her. In my early manhood I swore that I would support her Constitution and Laws, and I have ever adhered to that oath. But now, in my old age, because I have tried to assert that North Carolina's Constitution and Laws are paramount to military rule, I am denounced as a sympathiser with traitors. I hurl back with indignant scorn this foul slander into the teeth of every man who dares utter it."

We learn that many of the letters which soldiers receive from their relatives and friends at home induce desertion. Some of these letters make unnecessary and unjustifiable complaints of hard times, &c., and some falsely represent that our Judges have decided the conscript law unconstitutional, and that if they (the soldiers) will come home they will be protected against arrest. Letters of this kind are doing much harm, and bringing disgrace and death upon many a soldier.

Charlotte Democrat.

We think it likely that this is true. But can our friend of the Democrat wonder that people write such letters as to our Judges' decisions? *They* know nothing of the decisions except what they see in newspapers, and certain newspapers for party purposes make it their business to give them just such statements concerning these decisions as the Democrat says they write to their relatives in the army. Is there to be no end to this wretched party war?

THE UNIVERSITY.—We are indebted to a friend for the account of the late Commencement which will be found on the preceding page.

THE 31ST REGIMENT.—A letter from an officer of this Regiment says:—

"Our Regiment is now encamped about 7 miles below Wilmington, on Masonboro' Sound. We have a pleasant place, and better water than one would expect to find in this locality. Our men are well pleased; they get plenty of bacon and meal. We have fine bathing, and get fish of some kind nearly every day.

Another Habeas Corpus Case.—In July last William B. Costnor, of Henderson county, 25th N. C. Troops, who had been severely wounded in the battles around Richmond, hired as a substitute, Allen Robinson, aged 45, who had been a private in the same company, but who had been discharged by reason of being over the Conscript age, and a discharge was duly given to Costnor by Col. H. M. Rutledge, by reason of having furnished the said Robinson as a substitute. In February last, Lieut. Julius A. Poor, of the 25th Regiment, being at home, and acting under orders from the Colonel of said Regiment, arrested Costnor as a member of his company absent without leave.

Costnor, by his attorney, applied to His Honor, Judge Shipp, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was granted, and Lt. Poor appeared before the Judge with his prisoner, and after a hearing of the case, Judge Shipp decided there was no just cause for his detention and ordered his discharge from custody.

Being about to return to his Regiment, Lieut. Poor, disregarding the order of Judge Shipp, re-arrested Costnor, for the purpose of returning him to his company, and Gov. Vance, being notified that Poor and his prisoner would pass Raleigh, ordered a squad of men to be detailed from the 38th Regiment N. C. Militia, and to proceed to the depot of the Central Railroad in this city, take Costnor into custody and deliver him to the Adjutant General. The squad was detailed, and, on the arrival of the cars from the West, on yesterday morning, took Costnor in custody and delivered him to Gen. Fowle.

A special order was immediately issued by order of Gov. Vance, permitting Costnor, inasmuch as he had been discharged from the operation of the Conscript Act, to return to his home, and to be protected by the militia officers of the State from further arrest under said act, until the judgment of Judge Shipp was reversed by some judicial authority, having jurisdiction of such cases.

Raleigh Progress, 13th.

More Exiles.—The yankees have exiled from St. Augustine, Fla., all the old men, women and children heretofore allowed to remain. Some have arrived at Tallahassee, and others at Charleston. Among the latter is the aged mother of Gen. Kirby Smith. She is about seventy-six years of age.

THE CAVALRY BATTLE IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, June 11.—It seems that the enemy's cavalry, 10,000 strong, having crossed the Rappahannock on Monday night at a point above Kelley's Ford, not before known to be fordable, at an early hour on Tuesday morning, fell suddenly upon our cavalry camp at Brandy station, a point on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, 5 miles beyond Culpeper C. H. They killed or captured our pickets and surprised two of our regiments, whilst the men were at breakfast and the horses grazing. The two regiments fled and were hotly pressed by the enemy, who took 3 or 400 prisoners and as many horses. The pursuit was finally checked by the arrival of our reinforcements. A sanguinary and desperate battle then took place, which lasted, some say, an hour, others all day. Much of the fighting was hand to hand, a fact in part authenticated by the number of sabre wounds given and received. The result of this engagement was that the enemy was driven from that field. The fight was repeatedly renewed by us till 6 o'clock in the evening, at which time the enemy retired, or was driven across the Rappahannock.

There are fifty conflicting accounts of the results of this battle. Some say that we lost fifteen hundred men, six hundred horses and several pieces of cannon. Others, that we recaptured our prisoners and cannon, and took twenty-two hundred prisoners and two pieces of artillery. But from what we can learn from the most trustworthy sources, we believe the following story will be found very near the truth: The enemy, during the confusion resulting from our surprise, captured three companies of the Third Virginia regiment and one of the Fourth, and immediately hurried them over the river. During the day's fight we had twenty-five killed and seventy or eighty wounded. We took three hundred prisoners, who arrived in this city last evening. As most of the yankee killed and wounded were removed from the field during the battle, we have no means of ascertaining their number. Among the prisoners brought down last evening were eleven commissioned officers, some of whom are wounded by sabre cuts.

It is reported that a Yankee General named Smith (John?) was killed. Gen. Stuart commanded our forces in person. The said Smith is believed to have commanded the Yankees.—*Examiner.*

RICHMOND, June 12.—More recent arrivals from the scene of recent operations in Culpeper convince us that the battle of Brandy station narrowly missed being a great disaster to our arms—a disaster to which even Drainsville would have been as nothing. On Monday night, it appears from what we can learn from the most authentic sources, Stoneman with perhaps as many as 15,000 men, crossed the Rappahannock at a point above Kelly's Ford, and bearing westward, made a detour, came suddenly and unexpectedly upon the rear of Stuart's camp at Brandy station. Our men were completely surprised, and were only saved from hopeless rout and confusion by their own indomitable gallantry and courage. We sustained most of our loss during the first onslaught of the enemy, though it was only after an hour's desperate fighting that we succeeded in checking his advance. The yankees seem to have retired slowly, disputing every foot of ground. Some say that after the first attack and repulse of the enemy, that there was no regular battle, but a series of heavy skirmishes.

Our whole loss in killed, wounded and missing, is believed to be about 600, of which 400 are thought to be prisoners. The enemy's loss is considerably less than ours, by perhaps 100.

It is reported that the enemy found at Gen. Stuart's headquarters a great number of important papers, among which was a plan of future operations. This report, as regards any plans of the campaign, we feel confident is without truth. Gen. Lee's plans are known only to himself, his Lieut. Generals, and to the heads of Government at Richmond.—*Examiner.*

RICHMOND, June 12.—That our forces were surprised there seems no longer any reason to doubt, and that they fought gallantly after they recovered from the confusion into which they were at first thrown is also certain. It is equally certain that the battle terminated with the repulse of the enemy and the advantage on our side, the enemy's loss in killed and wounded and in the number of prisoners captured, being considerably greater than that sustained by our forces.

The greater portion of our wounded have been sent back to Gordonsville, where about 125 had been received up to 12 o'clock yesterday. The whole number of wounded in the engagement, it is believed, will amount to from 150 to 200. The number of killed it is thought will not exceed 50. The number of officers slain is greatly out of proportion to the number of men, which is accounted for by their exposing themselves in efforts to rally their commands after the first onset of the enemy. Our whole loss, including prisoners, is put down at between 300 and 400. A passenger who came down on the train says that we had five Colonels killed, but could not recollect any names in addition to those given yesterday. The 10th Virginia cavalry suffered pretty heavily, as did also the 2d N. Carolina, Col Williams.

One of the enemy's officers, who came over with a flag of truce on Wednesday, says that their loss in officers amounted to twenty-five.—*Dispatch.*

RICHMOND, June 12.—The enemy's force, consisting of from fifteen to twenty thousand men, crossed the river at an early hour, got in the rear of our pickets and captured them, and pressed rapidly on to our camps, which they surprised and threw into some confusion. Falling upon Gen. Jones' brigade, which they found in the act of forming, they pierced and broke our lines, and forced our men to fall back. It is stated that they captured Gen. Stuart's headquarters, near Brandy; also Brandy Station, and, it is understood, some stores there. Our men, recovering from their surprise, now came rapidly forward, and threw themselves upon the enemy, and a desperate hand-to hand fight, with sabres, ensued. The enemy were driven to a point nearer to the river, with considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. The fight lasted until five o'clock in the evening, when the enemy were repulsed at all points, and finally driven back across the Rappahannock.

The enemy's cavalry were commanded by Stoneman, and were the same who made the famous raid above Richmond previous to the battles on the Rappahannock. From a participant in the fight, who came down last evening, we learn that the enemy sent in a flag of truce after the battle, and acknowledged a loss of twenty-five Colonels. They captured three pieces of our artillery, but we retaliated by taking three of theirs. It is stated that our total loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners, does not exceed 300, while the enemy lost more than that in prisoners alone.—*Whig.*

RICHMOND, June 13.—The passage of the Rappahannock was effected by the enemy at fords not picketed by our troops, and consequently without interference or interruption. Before our pickets could communicate with the camps, to enable our troops to prepare for an attack, the force of the enemy, largely superior in number, was precipitated upon them, and it was only by severe and hard fighting that victory was wrested from the bold and determined foe. Our gunners at the first battery charged by the enemy had no time allowed them to use their pieces, but, manfully standing by their guns, they fought the enemy with their rammers, and in this way succeeded in unhorsing several of the Yankee cavalry. They were finally overpowered and forced to leave their pieces, or were cut down or captured in their defence. This was early in the morning, and before any preparation was had to resist the unexpected attack.

Throughout the day the contest between the cavalry of the contending forces raged with varying success, our troops gaining the advantage at every point where the odds against them were not overwhelming.

Our loss in the engagement, it is believed by those who have opportunities for knowing, will not fall far short of 600. This includes killed, wounded, and missing. The loss of the enemy, it is said, exceeds our own. There is little difference on either side in the number of horses taken. The battery from which our men were driven in the morning was not moved by the enemy from its position, and when the fighting terminated in the evening was again taken possession of. The statement that the enemy captured three of our pieces, is incorrect to the extent that it implied they retained them as part of the fruits of the fight. No piece of our artillery was removed from the field by them. On the other hand, they left four guns brought over the river by them.

We had no Colonels killed, except Cols. Williams and Hampton.—*Dispatch.*

Among the casualties, the only North Carolinians mentioned are Col. Williams killed, and Capt. Andrews and Lieut Blessingame wounded. All of the 2nd Cavalry.

From Fredericksburg.—The correspondents of the Richmond papers from day to day record movements of the enemy in the neighborhood of Fredericksburg. Occasionally there is cannonading, but nobody seems to be hurt. No battle there is thought likely to occur soon.

A Revolt at Berlin, Maryland.—We have learned from a source whose reliability is beyond all question, that a serious and sanguinary riot occurred on Tuesday of last week, at Berlin, Maryland. A Maryland regiment, commanded by Col Sly, had received orders to proceed to Harper's Ferry to prepare to penetrate into Virginia, but being unwilling to go, the soldiers revolted. The principal officers at first remonstrated, and then attempted to use force, when the men attacked them pell mell, clubbed the Col., the Lieut. Col. and the Major. During the revolt, a telegram was sent to Point of Rocks for assistance by the Colonel, and it was answered by the speedy arrival of the 51st New York infantry, who marched upon the rebellious regiment and forced them to take the cars for the Ferry, at the point of the bayonet.

Enquirer.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

Northern papers of the 9th and 10th have reached Richmond.

Vicksburg.—The Northern papers have long letters detailing the progress of the siege. Grant was still digging on June 2, their latest date, and the city was obliged to fall in a few days. Indeed, at Murfreesborough, in Tennessee, it was known on Tuesday last that the place had already fallen, so dispatches to the New York papers say. *They* discredit the story; probably there was no steamer for Europe that day. The following dispatch from Gen. Pemberton to Gen Johnston was captured on the 28th ult:

"Our forage is all gone. The men are on quarter rations. The ammunition is nearly exhausted. We can hold out ten days."

A messenger from Pemberton to Johnston deserted on the 27th and carried his message to Grant as follows:

"I have 15,000 men in Vicksburg, and rations for 30 days—one meal a day. Come to my aid with an army of 80,000 men. Attack Grant in his rear. If you cannot do this within ten days you had better retreat. Ammunition is almost exhausted, particularly percussion caps."

On the whole the yankees seem confident of the fall of Vicksburg.

Port Hudson.—A regular siege is going on here too, and this place, from which dates are to the 1st, is also soon to fall. There had been no battle since the 27th. Gen. Banks reports to Washington on the 30th:

"Our losses from the 23d to this date, in killed, wounded and missing, are nearly 1000, including, I deeply regret to say, some of the ablest officers of the corps."

The Fight in Culpeper.—The yankees knew of the late cavalry battle, but the Times says the War Department concealed the result, and of course people believed in a defeat.

Execution of Confederate Officers as Spies.—An official dispatch from Gen. Rosecrans communicates the following facts, furnished him by Col. Baird, Federal Commander of the Post at Franklin, Tenn:

"Two men came into camp about dark, dressed in our uniforms, with horse equipments to correspond, saying they were Col. Anton, Inspector General, and Major Dunlap, Assistant, having an order from Adjutant General Townsend, and your order to inspect outposts; but their conduct was so singular that we arrested them, and they insisted that it was very important to go to Nashville to-night. Col. Baird asked if there were any such persons in the army; and if so, their descriptions. I replied at once that they were probably spies, and directed him to order a court, and if they proved to be spies to execute them immediately, which was done; and they were tried, condemned to be hung, and the sentence was carried into execution before 10 o'clock this morning.

"On being discovered they confessed they were officers in the rebel army, one a colonel, named Lawrence W. Orton, formerly W. Orton Williams. One claims to be a first cousin to Robert Lee, and *is* said to have been chief of artillery on Gen. Bragg's staff, and formerly to have been on Gen. Scott's staff of the 2d regular cavalry."

FOREIGN NEWS.

The New York papers bring foreign news to the 31st ult. The following is a summary:

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald, writing on May 29, says that Mr. Mason's presence in Paris *has strengthened the report of the approaching recognition of the Southern Confederacy.* The great stumbling block continues to be the stubbornness of a portion of the British Cabinet. *The general impression is that France will take the lead in the recognition of the South, and the rest of Europe will not be slow to follow.*

The Liverpool Post gives prominence to the following on the receipt of the Australasian's news:

Vicksburg has fallen. The Mississippi is open from its mouth to its source. The Federal cause has triumphed. There can now be no doubt that Gen. Grant has seized the key of peace that is hung up in the fortress at Vicksburg. *Now is the time for mediation. Instead of indulging in the idea of sympathy or in vain hopes of the war continuing, every one who wishes well to England and to the world at large* should promptly unite in an appeal to Lord Palmerston, requesting him not to lose a moment in proposing terms not injurious to the South, yet acceptable to the North. This important news having only arrived when we were going to press, we have only time to express the hope and prayer that at last we are on the eve of peace between the North and South

The London Globe, of May 31, remarks that the Federal commanders in the valley of the Lower Mississippi seem at length to have found the right road to Vicksburg, and, from their general operations at some other points, they seem to be intent on solidly *securing what, when the war ends, may be called lines of frontier.* The character of the military operations leads to the supposition that the recognition of Southern independence is not excluded from the meditations of the statesmen at Washington, and that they are preparing *for the inevitable day.*

On the 29th of May, in the British House of Commons, Mr. Roebuck gave notice that on an early day he should move that an address be presented to the Crown, praying that her Majesty would cause negotiations to be entered into with European powers with a view to the recognition of the Confederate States.

Lord R. Montague gave notice that he would move an amendment to this.

A public meeting was to be held in Liverpool on the 3d of June to pay a tribute to the memory of Stonewall Jackson.

The London Times's city article says: Thus far there is not the slightest symptom of willingness to close the war in America. As to its being the true policy of England to recognize the independence of the South, we cannot recognize that which does not exist. The South is not yet independent; though apparently she is rapidly achieving independence. Hopeless as the prospects of the North may be, we have no right to place in its way any fictitious cause of discouragement. If friendly remonstrances or personal sacrifice could be of avail, it would be incumbent upon us to use every effort. But we know each step of that kind on our part would but increase the mischief. France, Spain or Russia might command our good will in the attempt, but just to the extent that we might join it, should we lessen the prospects of its success.

From the Peninsula.—RICHMOND, June 13.—It was reported, on yesterday, that the enemy in large force had advanced towards the Chickahominy, through James City county, and that a fleet of gunboats and transports stood off the mouth of the Chickahominy. What this movement means will doubtless be developed in a few days. The principal force of the enemy was at last accounts, at Burnt Ordinary.

From reports the gunboats and vessels above mentioned have ascended the Chickahominy as far up as Windsor Shades—twenty eight miles from its confluence with the James and about fifty from the city of Richmond. The disposition of the land force, which is stated at from ten to fifteen thousand strong, did not transpire to us, beyond what we have already given. We are sufficiently well prepared to repel any serious attack.

Enquirer.

PETERSBURG, June 13.—We understand that the gunboats and transports referred to yesterday came up the James no higher than the mouth of the Chickahominy. They turned into this stream, proceeded up several miles, and landed some two thousand troops on the west branch of the stream. Whether this is to be a base of operations for a new move on Richmond, or merely a feint to reduce Gen. Lee's great army now marching upon Washington, we are unable to say.—*Express.*

The Examiner of the 13th makes light of the affair, and gives the following as the real state of the case:—

On Thursday morning two gunboats and three or four transports, the latter loaded with troops, came up the James to the mouth of the Chickahominy, and, after lying to awhile, went back down the river to Jamestown Island. Since then they have not been heard from, that we can learn. Sometime during the day, Thursday, a body of Yankee infantry, 1500 strong, advanced from Williamsburg to Diascund bridge, thirty-five miles east of Richmond, when they were met by a regiment of our troops under Col. Tabb. A brief skirmish ensued, which was terminated by the enemy's falling back. It is proper to add, that some scouts report that ten thousand yankees were landed at the mouth of the Chickahominy on Thursday. We do not credit the report.

Yankee Knavery.—Within the past few days we have intelligence of a new violation of the cartel by the enemy, the treachery of which almost exceeds belief. We have from official sources these remarkable facts: that there are now in the hands of the Yankees about six hundred of our officers who were declared exchanged four months ago, and not less that *one thousand* citizens who were declared exchanged six months ago; that not one of those has yet been returned agreeably to the exchange; and that they are still retained in custody, in disregard of the cartel, and with the evident design of forcing some new negotiations on the South. But, from what we know of the conduct and temper of the Commissioner of Exchange, in this instance at least, we venture for once to believe that they will be disappointed. We trust that the propositions which he has communicated to Washington will be sustained by our Government with [illegible].—Rich. Examiner.

FROM FLORIDA.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

LAKE CITY, June 4

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: I have frequently been asked by private correspondents why I do not write for the Observer as in former times. My reply has invariably been, its columns are so much loaded with more interesting matter, I cannot seek to intrude. Whilst this has been so, and whilst I have abstained, yet I cannot resist expressing through your columns the regret I feel at seeing the Confederate Conscript Officers putting themselves in opposition to the Judiciary of the Old North State

The Commander of this District, Gen. Joseph Finegan, has recognized the decisions of Chief Justice Pearson as Law, and in every instance has gracefully submitted to the decisions of our Judges, and has even afforded facilities to have doubtful questions settled by the civil authorities, and has frequently remarked in the hearing of the writer, that to place the Military above the Civil Law, is to subvert the object, aim and design for which we are fighting, as well as being subversive of the fundamental principles of government. Gen. Finegan is not a Lawyer, and whilst he has held applicants for dismissal from the service to the letter and spirit of the law, he has not been overruled in a single instance where parties have applied for a writ of Habeas Corpus.

I am truly glad Gov. Vance has promptly met the issue attempted to be raised, and trust his laconic and emphatic proclamation will have the desired effect, and that no future collision of authority may occur.

All quiet in Florida; our train runs daily into Jacksonville. Our oat and rye crop now being gathered is the heaviest ever raised in the State. The corn crop now fast maturing is very fine and abundant. Our meeting here, which you noticed, had the desired effect, and not more than one man in the County has planted an over-crop of cotton. Your market prices are three times higher than ours, and your officers under the Impressment Act have put the prices double what ours have done. The following are about the prices in Lake City: Bacon 50 cts., lard 40, beef 15 to 20, butter 75, chickens 50, fodder, hay and shucks 1 50 per hundred, corn 1.25, peas 1 50, leather $2, molasses $1, sugar 50, pork 25, salt $10 per bus., cotton 35, sea island do. $1, tallow 50. Within my recollection Fayetteville was the cheapest market in the south, and why it is now above Lake City is beyond my ken. One reason I may suggest: public sentiment is a great regulator in all new countries, and it will not tolerate or allow either speculation or extortion in the necessaries of life. Hence for the last 18 months not a bushel of corn has been bought in this market for the purpose of selling again, and so with all other necessaries except flour. During this year I have seen this same public sentiment so exerted as to compel parties to sell slaves in families, when the parties for gain desired to separate them.

Our Confederate Court sits next week. Two men will be arraigned for treason, one a native of Pennsylvania the other of South Carolina, who have been living here and went over to the enemy. The cases present some nice points which I am now elaborating. There will be no proof of an overt act, but simply a going from us to the enemy and voluntarily taking the oath of allegiance and drawing rations. Quere? Whether that is giving aid and comfort to the enemy? They were both within the conscript age and liable to do military duty on our side. But I have no idea of writing a legal argument.

B.

THE PEACE DEMOCRATS OF NEW YORK.

Northern papers with full accounts of the Peace Convention reached Richmond on Friday last. The war was declared unconstitutional; not the manner of conducting it, but the war. This was reason sufficient to oppose it, but besides this it is declared, "the war cannot succeed. We have been beaten. We cannot conquer the South." "All hope of restoring the Union need not be abandoned, but the war must end, if our liberties are to be preserved." The Convention was for re-union, if possible, but for peace any way, union or no union. The New York Times says:—

"It was a large gathering—one of the largest recently held in the city, and its proceedings were marked by energy, directness and a fair degree of enthusiasm. In one important particular it surpassed all similar meetings hitherto held—we mean in its open, straightforward, avowed sympathy with the principles and the cause of the secessionists.

"From the address and resolutions, as well as from the speech of Mr. Wood, it will be seen that this Convention takes the extremest ground of State rights—asserting that allegiance is due to the State Governments, and not to the National Government; that the Government has no right to defend its existence against rebellion by force of arms; that the war is utterly unconstitutional, not because it is a war against slavery, nor because of any fault in the manner in which it has been conducted, but because the National Government has no right to wage war, either offensive or defensive, against the will and action of any State, and that on this account, and without regard to consequences, the war ought instantly to be stopped. The Convention goes still further than this in its sympathy with the rebellion. It denounces our armies, our Generals, our Government, in contrast with those of the rebels—declares that we are already defeated and conquered, and insists on the policy and duty of immediate surrender.

"These Peace Democrats have drawn the only clear, distinct line of division upon the war which can be maintained. They take ground against *the war*—not against its incidents or the manner in which it is conducted. If the nation has a right to wage war to protect itself against rebellious States, then these peace men concede that it may wage it in any manner and by the use of any means essential to success. If the war is just, then the conscription, the suspension of *habeas corpus*, and the emancipation of slaves are just also. They denounce, therefore, as insincere and hypocritical, those Democrats who oppose the latter while pretending to support the former. For their own part, they oppose the war as utterly unjust and unconstitutional, and they make this hostility the corner-stone of their new organization.

"To this complexion, beyond all doubt, it must come at last. Sooner or later we shall have but two parties—one, of those who are for *the war* as the only means of preserving the nation's life—and the other, of those who are *for peace* whether the nation lives or dies. The Peace Convention declares for the latter. It is *not* for preserving the Union if it must be done by war. It *hopes* we may still have a Union, but it insists that we shall *not* have war. The sooner the people accept this clear and distinct issue, the sooner will the war be ended."

The Convention, according to the reporters of the Times, was held in and around the Cooper Institute.

There were five organised gatherings and speaking at each.

The Dismissal of the British Consul.—The following extract from a letter from the Secretary of State to our commissioner in England, will explain the immediate cause of Mr. Moore's dismissal:—

"It appears that two persons, named Molony and Farrell, who were enrolled as conscripts in our service, claimed exemption on the ground that they were British subjects, and Consul Moore, in order to avoid the difficulty which prevented his corresponding with this Department, as set forth in the paper B, addressed himself directly to the Secretary of War, who was ignorant of the request made by this Department for the production of the Consul's commission. The Secretary of War ordered an investigation of the facts, when it became apparent that the two men had exercised the right of suffrage in this State, thus debarring themselves of all pretext for denying their citizenship; that both had resided here for eight years, and had settled on and were cultivating farms owned by themselves. You will find annexed the report of Lt Col. Edgar, marked E, and it is difficult to conceive a case presenting stronger proofs of the renunciation of native allegiance, and of the acquisition of *de facto* citizenship, than are found in that report. It is in relation to such a case that it has seemed proper to Consul Moore to denounce the Government of the Confederate States to one of its own citizens as being indifferent "to cases of the most atrocious cruelty." A copy of his letter to the counsel of the two men is annexed, marked F."

Officers.—There are now detained in the Libby prison 130 officers. They are to be detained, together with citizen prisoners, until the U. S Government comes to terms on the issue which has been pending a long time between the commissioners.—*Rich. Enquirer, 13th.*

ALABAMA CROPS.—Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated:—

GLENVILLE, BARBOUR CO., ALA., June 6.

"I am pleased to say to you that the crops in this section of the State are very fine. The planters are now harvesting their wheat, and it has never been better than it is at the present time. The corn promises an abundant yield. Many of the large planters have not planted a seed of cotton, but have all their lands in grain; and if the seasons continue, there has never been the like of corn made in Ala."

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At the Wilderness tavern, Va., 5th May, Corporal John Pennell, and on the same day, private Samuel Pennell, both of Co. B, 1st Reg't, from Wilkes county, and both from wounds received in the battle of Chancellorsville.

At Tullahoma, Tenn., Feby 28, James Deulin, in his 19th year, of the 60th Reg't.

In hospital, at Huguenot Springs, Va., 1st May, Corp. [illegible], of Co. D, [illegible] Reg't, aged 19.

Mail Robbery.—A young man by the name of *Harrison James* was detected in purloining letters from the Post Office in this place on Sunday last, and committed for trial.—*Salem Press.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 15.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 90 to $1. Lard $1.
Beef 50 cts. by side, 60 at retail.
Butter 1 50 to $2.
Beeswax $1.
Chickens 75 to 1 50
Coffee $5 50 per lb.
Copperas 1 25 to 1 50.
Cotton—40 to 42.
Cotton Yarn $5 to 12 50 per bunch.
Dried Fruit—Apples 25 to 30, Peaches 35 to 40.
Eggs 65 per dozen.
Extract Logwood $4 to $5 per lb.
Flour—Family $35, Super $33, fine $32; declining.
Forage—Fodder $6 per hundred; Hay $4; Shucks $4
Flaxseed $5 per bu.
Grain—Corn $5 00. Wheat $8 00. Rye $7 50. Oats 2 25. Peas, cow 4 50, white 5 50 to $6.
Hides—Green 75, dry 1 50.
Iron—Swedes 75.
Leather—Sole $4 per lb., Upper 4 50.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $20 to $22 per gallon; Apple Brandy $20; Peach Brandy $20.
Molasses—N O $10 per gallon.
Nails—Retailing at 1 50 per lb.
Onions $6 to $7 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish 3 50 to 4 00; sweet 4 00.
Rice 20 to 25.
Sugar—1 75 at retail.
Salt—Sound 25.
Soap—Family Bar 60 cts. per lb.; Toilet 4 60.
Fayetteville Sheetings 40 to 1 50.
Spirits Turpentine 75 cts. to $1 per gallon.
Tallow 1 25 to 1 50. Wool $2 to 2 50.

Corrected by E. L. PEMBERTON.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, There has arisen since the adjournment of the General Assembly a very important question of finance, in the proper settlement of which the credit of the State is deeply concerned, and for which settlement legislative action is required:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice of the Council of State, issue this Proclamation, convening the General Assembly in Extra Session, and calling upon the members to assemble promptly in this city on Tuesday the 30th day of this month June.

[L. S.] In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 12th day of June, A. D., 1863, and in the eighty-seventh year of American Independence.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Sec'y.
June 13, 1863 36-2w

Fayetteville Hall.

FAREWELL NIGHT OF

Mr. and the Misses SLOMAN.

THE LAST CONCERT.

Mr. SLOMAN AT HOME.

A SPLENDID COLLECTION OF MUSIC

By the Misses SLOMAN.

Mr. SLOMAN will sing 13 Comic Songs.

☞ For full particulars see Programme.
June 15. 1t

SAW MILL FIXTURES for Sale.

THE Undersigned offers for sale all the Fixtures of the Saw Mill lately owned by David Anderson, consisting of Three SAWS, CARRIAGES, TRACK IRONS, PULLEYS, &c., being a FULL SET of such Fixtures. They can be attached to water or steam power.

HENRY E COLTON.
Fayetteville, June 15. 37tf

FOR SALE.

20 CASKS fresh-beat Rice,
25 Doz. Corn Brooms,
20 Kegs Tobacco, low-priced,
5 Kegs Cooking Soda,
40 oz. Quinine, (warranted pure,)
Nails 4d and 10d,
4-4 Factory Sheetings by the bale.

E. L. PEMBERTON.
June 15. 37-3t

FOR RENT.

A LARGE two story FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE, in good repair, by E. F. MOORE.
June 13. 37 3t

School Wanted,

BY a teacher of experience. Address "Raymond," Randalsville, N. C.
June 12. 1tpd

STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber in Randolph county, on the 3d inst., an IRON GRAY MARE. Said Mare is eight years old, nearly medium size, works well and is a good traveller. No doubt the thief intends trading her or selling her for a cavalry horse. I hope the public will keep a good look out, and assist me in getting my horse again, as this is the only one I have, and am a poor widow and lost my only child in the service of the Confederate States.

ANN HILL.
Foust's Mills, Randolph Co., June 5. 37*5tpd

$90 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery at the Headquarters of the 35th Reg't N. C. T., of D. P. JACKSON, JOHN and NEILL McINNIS, who deserted on the 12th of December 1862. Jackson is six feet four inches high, fair complection, light hair, gray eyes, and will weigh about 225 lbs. John McInnis is five feet ten inches high, dark complection, black hair, black eyes and will weigh about 170 lbs. Neill McInnis is five feet ten inches high, dark complection, black hair and beard, black eyes, and will weigh about 140 lbs. The above reward will be paid to any one who will arrest and deliver them at Headquarters 35th Reg't N. C. T., or $30 for the delivery of either.

E. McN. BLUE,
Capt. Co. C, 35th Reg't N. C. T.
June 3, 1863. 37*4tpd

$150 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and confinement of the following men who deserted from my company near Kinston, N. C., about the 28th of May, viz: G. A. DOWNING, NOAH CASHWELL, MARTIN V. B. HAIR, JOHN H. FORT and JOHN AVERITT.

Of these, the three first, viz: Downing, Cashwell and Hair, have deserted twice. Address, Ivor Station, Va.

JAMES S. EVANS, Capt.
Co. F, 24th N. C. T., Ransom's Brigade.
June 4, 1863. 37*4w

COW LOST.

MY COW is on East side of Cape Fear, somewhere opposite to Campbellton, being driven into the river by boys and can't find her way back. She is marked with crop in each ear, has a bell on, white in her face, white on back and belly, red on neck and sides. Whoever will take her up and let me know it, or bring her up to me in Campbellton, will be liberally rewarded.

The said cow was bought in the upper part of Bladen county and may probably find her way back to that county.

JNO. A. WATSON.
June 12, 1863. 37-2tpd tf

$100 REWARD!

Take them Up!

RANAWAY from the subscriber, the following negroes, belonging to Charles H Hicks, of Mississippi:

JOE, a black negro, has large hands and a down look; age about 35 years; about 5 feet 10 inches.

ALLEN, a mulatto; very much knock-kneed; has an impudent countenance; age 28 years.

WADE, copper colored; about 5 feet 10 inches; age 23.

ELLICK, a low, black negro, speaks and moves quickly; age 19. Address JOHN G. SMITH,
Wadesborough, Anson, N. C.
June 12, 1863. 37-*19tpd

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

[illegible], July 13, 1863. [illegible]

THE ASSAULTS AT VICKSBURG.

On Tuesday, May 20, the yankees made their first assault on Vicksburg. We take the following extracts from the correspondence of the New York Times:—

Our troops having all taken up their respective positions the night before, it was determined by Gen. Grant to attempt to force the enemy's line before they fully recovered from the demoralization consequent upon their many and rapid successive defeats across Big Black River. The plan fixed upon was that of a general assault along the entire length of the rebel works, at 10 o'clock in the morning. The order, however, was countermanded, in consequence, it is averred, of a want of readiness on the part of Maj. Gen. McClernand, and 2 o'clock was fixed upon as the hour to carry out the same intention.

Never did men take a position before an enemy with a better spirit than that possessed by our troops as they marched into the ravines before the rebel defences. They had just performed a march of one hundred and fifty miles, and fought five different and hotly contested battles in a little over two weeks. The weather was insufferably hot, and with the exception of two days, when they hourly swan bayous and waded through mud and water knee deep, they had travelled through dust that enveloped them like a cloud, and which, at the slightest touch of hoof or wind, rose into the air like feathers. For three days before reaching the rear of Vicksburg they had nothing to eat except what happened to remain in their haversacks, or what they could get in the country through which we passed; in fact, I know of cases of regiments that, on Tuesday morning, had not tasted a mouthful of food since the evening of Sunday. And yet wearied, parched, goaded and hungry, as they were, when the order came in the morning to storm the works, they fell into line with alacrity, and responded with cheers to the announcement that they were expected to carry the line by assault.

About half-past one Blair's division was all in line, screened by the west of the first range of hills behind the rebel works. For some cause, it was nearly or quite the only one that advanced, and was the only one that suffered in the disastrous movement. The 30th and 47th Ohio were detailed to support batteries. The attack was mainly made by the 13th infantry, 6th and 8th Missouri, 47th Ohio and 4th Virginia.

At precisely 2 o'clock the various regiments rose to their feet, and, with a tremendous cheer, started at double quick over the hill.

Passing over the crest of the first hill, behind which they lay, the charging column saw in front of them another hill about 500 yards distant. To reach this, it was necessary to descend a slope for about 250 yards, the surface of which was broken with deep gullies, and covered with fallen timber. Down this our men rushed at double quick, took a moment's rest at the bottom, and then commenced the steep ascent beyond. This slope is covered with an abattis of heavy timber, beyond which is a high rail fence, then a ditch ten feet in depth, then a nearly perpendicular ascent some 12 feet in height, and then a parapet and rifle pit, protected by a strong stockade ten feet in height.

The ditches around the works were commanded by an enfilading fire from guns mounted upon traverses, while to the right and left were works and buildings and other objects, behind which rebel sharpshooters could find protection and pour a destructive fire upon an enemy, after as well as before they had gained the interior of their main works.

The 13th infantry, 4th Virginia, 47th Ohio, 127th Illinois, 6th and 8th Missouri, and possibly one or two other regiments gained the ditch. The conflict was "short and decisive." In twenty minutes the brigades had ascended the hill, and return minus some eight hundred men. The rebels mowed our gallant fellows down with grape, canister and musketry; they were protected, we had nothing to shield us from the deadly storm.

The 13th infantry lost 83 men killed and wounded out of 204, among whom was its gallant commander, Captain Washington, wounded and taken prisoner; Capts. Yates and Ewing, Lieuts. How, Little, Bates and other officers severely wounded. Every brigade in the charge had from three to five color bearers shot down while advancing upon the rebel works. Three men of the 13th regulars were killed while carrying the colors. Capt. Yates then seized them, and was in the act of planting them in the ditch, when he was shot in four places. He handed them to a Sergeant, who was struck down by a cannon shot, when they were taken by Capt. Ewing, who, although wounded in the act, carried them safely from the field.

Wednesday and Thursday were given up to the artillery, and to getting our men ready for another attack, which took place at 4 P. M., on Friday.

It is needless to give particulars—it was in the main like the other, only on a larger scale, and it met with a repulse as decided as did that of Tuesday. The usual character of assaults prevailed in this—some gallant heroes went up the hill into the very ditches, others failed when half way up, others never started, but sought safety from the deadly storm, behind logs and trees, many started and went forward bravely, but never returned. Steele was repulsed, Blair was repulsed, Ransom, Logan, McClernand, everybody—we gained nothing of ground, we lost in killed and wounded in less than half an hour twenty-five hundred men.

It was everywhere the same—down a broken hill under showers of grape, canister, fragments of shells and musket balls; up a long ascent covered with almost impenetrable abattis, broken into hollows, nearly inaccessible to a pedestrian in the most peaceful times, and searched in every corner by the deadly messengers from the crest. Once up there, a wide ditch the opposite side, rising nearly perpendicularly twelve feet, then a high stockade, from whose double loop holes death was flashing forth unceasingly; upon the heights beyond a fort mounted with guns, upon the right and left works with cannon pouring a murderous enfilading fire along the very ditch into which our advance were crowding, vainly looking for some place in front of them accessible. It was in vain—they could not get over, if there was no enemy beyond, unless they should first fill up the ditch, batter down the stockades, or mount them with long ladders. And so the gallant men who had gained the direct line regained the hill beyond, and the second assault is ended.

Gen. Carr is reported mortally wounded. Col. Dollings is killed. Col. Stone, of Iowa, has an arm shot off. Lieut. Cols., Captains and Lieutenants without number have gone down, killed or wounded, in this charge, which Gen. Sherman pronounces more deadly than that which took Sebastopol.

We have now sent for spades, and hereafter the work of reducing Vicksburg will be done more by digging than charging.

A Recipe to Dye Black.—We publish for the benefit of our lady readers, the following recipe which has been furnished us, to dye cotton a beautiful jet black color; 1 pot of red oak ooze; 1 do of maple dye; 1 do of strong ley; 1 do of strong copperas water. Dip the hank in the red oak, and next in the ley, and then in the copperas water five times. Then dip in the maple, ley and copperas, five times. It is no humbug. Try it.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED 'MILITIA.'

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That during the war, the Governor shall have power to call out as militia for local and temporary service, all able bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, or such portion thereof in the whole State or any part of the State as he may deem necessary for the public defence. He shall cause the men so called out from each regimental district, as is now established by law, to be formed into companies of not less than sixty nor more than one hundred privates, who shall elect the company officers; whenever any of said districts shall furnish a smaller number than a company, or there shall be a residue after the formation of one or more companies, such smaller number may be attached to any adjoining district, and the companies so formed may be organized into battalions and regiments, in which case the commissioned officers of companies shall elect the field officers; the same number of staff officers for each regiment as are provided for in the militia law, shall be appointed, and the Governor shall commission all officers during the war, and no longer.

2. That the officers and men shall be subject to the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States, and shall receive the same pay, rations and allowances while in actual service as those of like grade in the Confederate States' service.

3. That there shall be exempt from service under this act the following, to-wit: The officers of the executive departments of the State, with their clerks and secretaries; members and officers of the General Assembly; judges of the Confederate and State courts; the attorney general, solicitors of the several judicial circuits, clerks of courts of record, marshals and sheriffs, jailers, registers, county trustees and keepers of the poor; one salt commissioner of each county; two blacksmiths who have established shops in each captain's district; one miller for each public mill; regular ministers of the gospel; the officers and necessary employees of the insane asylum, and institute for the deaf, dumb and blind, with their inmates and pupils; physicians who have been habitually engaged in the practice of their profession for four years immediately before this day; the president, superintendent, treasurer, secretary, an agent for each depot, and a reasonable number of engineers, runners, conducters, and mechanics of each railroad company; one editor and the necessary number of compositors for each newspaper; the president, professors and stewards of colleges; the principal and teachers of academies; the principal and a reasonable number of employees or manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods, iron, leather, shoes, and other articles manufactured of leather, who are working under contracts with the Confederate or State government, or who have brought themselves within the terms of the act of Congress, by agreeing to take, and by taking no more than seventy-five per cent. profit upon their manufactures; but in every case it shall be made to appear to the entire satisfaction of such officer as the Governor may appoint, that such contract or agreement was *bona fide*, and not entered into or pretended merely to escape military duty; and that the Governor shall have power in special and extraordinary cases to exempt any other person.

4. That in executing this act the Governor is empowered to employ such officers of the militia as may be necessary, and he may appoint a suitable number of drill officers, with the rank and pay of junior second Lieutenants.

5. That whenever the Governor shall deem it expedient to raise secretly, in places where it cannot be done publicly under this act, companies for special services, he may commission officers for that purpose with authority to raise such companies to consist of as many men and officers as he may determine, who when in actual service shall be entitled to the same pay and under the same rules as the force herein authorized except as to the appointment of officers, which shall be made by the Governor.

6. That the Governor shall have power to appoint field officers to command any force raised under the 5th section that he may think proper and expedient.

7. That all laws and and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification. [*Ratified the 10th day of February*, 1863.]

Sales of Salt by Commission Merchants.—The Secretary of the Treasury writes to James Anderson Esq., of Wilmington:—

RICHMOND, June 5.—Mr. James Anderson, Wilmington, N. C.:Sir—Your letter of the 27th ult., to the address of P. H. Langdon of this city, having been referred to this Department, I have to reply, that the 13th paragraph of sec. 5, of the tax act means to exempt from taxation, when sold by Commission Merchants, the sales of agricultural products consigned by the producer; and nothing else. It is, therefore, the opinion of the Department that salt is not exempt.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't.
C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of Treasury.

A Rebel Sharp-shooter at Vicksburg.—It is said that the Yankees besieging Vicksburg lose from fifty to four hundred every day, our sharpshooters killing them off whenever they show themselves near their guns, which they are obliged to handle at night.

One of our sharpshooters has already immortalized himself in the yankee army. He tells them he is a one-eyed man, and as he shoots a Belgian rifle, whenever the peculiar whistle of that weapon is heard, the Yankees call out, "Look out, boys, there's old one-eye!"

They say he can kill at one thousand yards, and never misses. One day two yankee captains were looking from behind a cotton bale, and old One-Eye killed them both at one shot. Mr. Sanders also saw one other Captain with an amputated leg which he owed to the same unknown man. Col. Hundley knows the man, says his name is Elliot, and that he belongs to the 30th Alabama. He is known in Alabama as the best marksman in the State.—*Jackson Mississippian.*

Lincoln and the Spirits.—A Northern journal contains a long rigmarole account of some spiritual exhibitions made in the presence of Lincoln and his Cabinet. Napoleon, Gen. Knox, and others, were consulted as to the best mode of conducting the war. Lincoln must be in great straits when he has to look to the other world for military counsels. He reminds us of Saul, when Heaven had forsaken him, getting the Witch of Endor to raise up Samuel to give him advice. We should not think that Lincoln and his Cabinet need give themselves any extra trouble about calling up the spirits of the departed. A hundred thousand ghosts, whose blood is on his hands will visit him soon enough, either in this world or the next, and make him pay, to the last crimson drop, 'the deep damnation of their taking off.'
Richmond Dispatch.

It is said that cases of lunacy are becoming alarmingly frequent in France. It appears from official documents that the number of lunatics in France, which a very few years since was 12,000, has at present increased to 60,000.

The Chicago Times Released.—CHICAGO, June 4.—President Lincoln has revoked Burnside's order prohibiting the circulation of the Times.

FROM MIDDLE NORTH CAROLINA.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, June 4.—Messrs Editors: Once more dosh "Long Grabs" enjoy ye cool waters and ye pleasant shades of ye City of Oaks. He looketh out from ye window into ye back yard and admireth ye Irish potatoe patch, ye beans and ye "greens" while he eateth a cold biscuit or two. (Ye "Long Grabs" knoweth all ye hotel keepers and servants, and he goeth to ye pantry and ye cupboard, between meals, like one of ye family.)

The other day as I left Kinston a Minister got on the train with an arm load of tracts to distribute to the passengers on the principle of "preaching the gospel to every creature." He has been at this a long time and knows his business well. He eyed every one closely to see what tract would apply in the case. Coming up to me he scrutinized me very closely a moment, and looking through his bundle he picked out a tract of 4 pages headed "Don't Swear," and enjoined me to read it carefully. I did so and I must say it is one of the ablest and most appropriate publications for the times that I have seen. Everybody should read it, especially the soldier. It is written by the Rev. Mr. Jeter of Richmond, Va.

Various plans have been proposed for stopping the war, but a friend has given me his ideas on the subject which are more practicable than any yet made public. It is proposed that all who want to fight, both North and South, equip themselves and organize as they see fit and go out to Kansas and the territories beyond, and there let the Yankees form line of battle north of the line of 36° 30', and the Confederates form a similar line south of it. This all done, let them fight and keep fighting to their hearts' content, both governments to furnish rations and pay expenses. Meanwhile let all, North and South, who prefer to stay at home and attend to their business, do so. Then after that much be agreed upon, let a strip of land be laid off along the line between the two governments, of two or three miles in width, and left entirely unoccupied. Then let it be the law of both countries that all office seekers and men found kicking up a muss in politics, be sent to this half-way territory to cut up their antics among themselves. A strong guard from both sides should be posted all round, and no one should be allowed to get out till he took the "oath" to behave himself. I hope the committee of Foreign Affairs and also the one on Propositions and Grievances will consider this at the next meeting of Congress.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS, N. C., June 5.

Messrs. Editors: Nominative, Kittrell's; Genitive, Kittrell's Springs; Dative, Kettle's Springs; Accusative, Warm Springs; Vocative wanting; Ablative, Tempest in a Tea-pot.

About a year ago I dated a letter from here to you, and the prospect for a big crowd now is not so good as then. There are now only 15 or 20 boarders, but the season has hardly opened. This has been quite a noted place for 3 or 4 years, but the Spring has been a place of resort 25 years. It is in Granville county, a half mile west of Kittrell's Depot, on Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and 30 miles from Raleigh. Great crowds of the fashionable society of Warren, Halifax, Edgecombe, Franklin and the Roanoke section, flock here during the last summer months. Dancing, gaming, flirting, riding, sporting and increased velocity generally are the usual occupations.

This is perhaps the most fashionable watering place in North Carolina, though the scenery is repulsive compared with our superb mountain regions, and the water is not as cool and invigorating as the Red Springs water in Robeson county. The buildings are light, rough wooden structures, consisting of one large three-story gothic building with ball-room, dining-room, parlors, &c., and several rows of whitewashed cabins. The ten-pin-alley is in the "suburbs," also a little church or temperance hall or something of the kind. The "sutler's" quarters, where are kept some liquids and other things, are more conspicuous. There is a little old mill, with a little muddy pond, just above the spring, and you cross the race below on a little old rickety bridge, just rickety and shakey enough to frighten a timid lady to death. The water is chalybeate, and on close analysis I find the chemical properties as follows: Iodide of potassium 12 3-7 per cent.; corrosive sublimate .663 per cent.; sulphuric acid gas 18 per cent; nitric acid 120 per cent.; bi-carbonate of soda, 85 per cent.; tincture of iron .002; syllabub 20 per cent.; prussic acid 500 per cent.; and galvanic magnetism 40 per cent. This unprecedented combination of chemicals cannot fail to have a wonderful effect on all debilitating diseases.

These old fields and sterile hills are enduring "land marks" of a former population that has sought better fortunes in other climes. Where once the golden harvests loaded the air with sweet odor, the weeping willow with its down-cast branches, now mourns the long absence of the sturdy yeomen of olden time.

The argumenative old gentleman is already here, as is also the successful business man—now retired. The military hero, warrior and critic is here too, and he has already discussed the merits of Lee, Johnston, Bragg and Beauregard, and marked out their future duties. Oh! it is a pity that he is not at the very head of affairs, that things might be immediately wound up.

Granville has more negroes than any other county in the State, and considerable enterprise and prosperity are displayed in portions of the county. Wheat, tobacco, and all kinds of produce are the main staples. There are a great many Virginians in Granville and the people have more intercourse with South-eastern Va. than with their own State. There is more energy and equality in classes than in the adjoining counties. Truly, LONG GRABS.

Promotions.—Lt. Col. Kenneth M. Murchison, of Cumberland, has been made Colonel of the 54th Reg't N. C. Troops, vice J. C. S. McDowell, deceased. Major Anderson Ellis of Rowan has been made Lieutenant Colonel of the 54th, vice Murchison, promoted. Capt. James A. Rogers, of Northampton, has been made Major of the 54th, vice Ellis promoted. Major William G. Morris of Gaston, has been made Lieut. Colonel of the 37th Regiment N. C. Troops, vice Ashcraft resigned. Capt. Owen N. Brown of Mecklenburg, has been made Major, vice Morris promoted.
Raleigh Progress.

Supreme Court.—The Supreme Court assembled in this city yesterday, all the Judges present. The following gentlemen were licensed to practice law in the County Courts: N. L. Williams, Jr., Yadkin county; J. H. Stoltz, Forsyth; T. M. Argo, Alabama; J. M Morehead, Guilford.—*Ib.*

Baltimore and Vallandigham.—Nothing could be well more sycophantic and slavish than the endorsement by the Baltimore City Council of the despotic proceedings of Lincoln against Valandigham. But it ought to be remembered that that Council is now composed of Yankees, elected by a Yankee vote, the former Council of Baltimore having long ago resigned, and their places been supplied by supple tools of the Washington tyrant. We cannot expect any voice to proceed from Baltimore in favor of freedom or justice, for her true men have all the bayonet at their throats, and none are permitted to use their tongues who will not use them in beslavering with fulsome adulteration a despicable despot.
Rich'd Dispatch.

Doctors' Motto.—"Patients and long suffering."

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

Correspondence of Mobile Advertiser and Register.

JACKSON, May 31.—Procrastination is the thief of time, says the poet, and I might add that he who dallies is damned. The golden moment of taking Vicksburg has passed, and future events rapidly culminating will soon settle the question of its future destiny—either of its being the strongest stronghold of the Confederacy or a Federal garrison. If Grant after compelling Pemberton to abandon the indecisive field of Baker's Creek and then forcing him to hurriedly throw the Big Black in his rear—I say if he had followed up his advantage by advancing his fresh troops, he might have gone pell mell into Vicksburg with a large portion of Pemberton's discomfited soldiers.

The point at which he made his attack on Tuesday was the most vulnerable, and on Sunday night *it is my opinion* that Grant could have carried it like a "flash," but he dallied until Tuesday. Meantime Pemberton eat no "idle bread." It was dig, work; and by the time Gen. Grant was ready to "go and see Gen. Pemberton," his house had been set in order, and he was prepared to "receive company," and Grant received one of the most bloody entertainments of modern history. Right gallantly did Grant's men rush to the charge—they had been flushed with an ephemeral success, the booty of Jackson and an abundant supply of whiskey, and forward they dashed with an energy worthy of a better cause. But all in vain—they were numbered with the dead—and with all their freshly committed crimes suddenly ushered into the presence of God. The robbers of Jackson have met with speedy bloody deaths, but no Christian burial—their bodies are the food of beast and birds of prey. I have not learned whether Grant wanted to bury his dead or not. If he had, Pemberton would not have permitted it, for it would require stouter hearts than there are in Grant's army to march or charge over the Golgotha in front of the Vicksburg batteries.

If Grant, on being so murderously repulsed by Pemberton before Vicksburg, had wheeled round and marched against Johnston, he could have done an immense deal of mischief and dealt us a heavy blow. By so doing, he would have forced Johnston back on the east bank of Pearl river, and would have for some time yet prevented him from successfully massing his army in a strategical position, while he would have had control of or rendered useless, the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern, Mississippi Central and Mississippi and Tennessee Rail Roads. As it is, Johnston has these roads, with but slightly inconvenient breaks in them, and thus holds and commands this part of the State, and in a few days, in all probability, the rear of Grant will be at his disposal. Grant has shown himself to be a sleepy booby, and we may "thank our stars" that a more enterprising General was not at the head of the Federal army.

Grant is moving along the Yazoo and is seemingly threatening Canton or Vaiden. If he has gone "fishing for a bite" he will certainly get it during the coming week. I expect to "change my base" and tell you of other bloody deeds, and I feel confident of victory, but, once for all, let me say to you that the stake of Vicksburg will be a series of battles and of army movements. If not, then the siege of Vicksburg will be speedily raised.

The latest news from Vicksburg shows that the investment is quite completed. The lines of the enemy occupy a convex position. A want of water of necessity compels this. There is said to be a large spring four miles West of the Big Black bridge, to which the Federals have fallen back. Its supply of water is represented as being good.

From below our news is uncertain and confused. That Banks has landed at Bayou Sara there can be no doubt. He and Augur have moved to and are investing Port Hudson. But little or no fear is entertained for its safety.

The chaplain of the 12th Louisiana just from Western Louisiana, states that Smith's forces pushed those of Banks sohard at Vermillion bridge as to capture his wagon train, consisting of 900 wagons and teams. Banks came to Bayou Sara on transports from Alexandria. Yesterday the city was rull of rumors, all of a good nature, but believing them to be sensational, I did not telegraph them. One was that Kirby Smith had pushed on after Banks, and had crossed over at Port Hudson and joined his forces with those of Gardner.

The report is possible, but I hardly think that Smith has yet had time to reach the banks of the Mississippi. At Port Hudson, Gardner has the means of transporting troops across the river, but the Federal fleets are above and below. The monitor fleet is reported below coming up. It is reported that the Federals own up a loss of 39,000 since landing at Grand Gulf. I give these as reports.

Yesterday morning the Federal cavalry made a dash on Bolton's Depot, 20 miles West of Jackson, and burned the depot, together with 900 bales of cotton, said to belong to the Government.

NOTICE.

State of North Carolina, Montgomery County.

THE Executors to the Will of Benj'n Rush, dec'd, having had a settlement of the Estate of the deceased, hereby notify the heirs, W. C. Rush, M. J. Rush, T. H. Rush, Rob't Williams and the Heirs of J. D. Rush, dec'd, (being non-residents of this State,) that they are ready to make a final settlement with them of the balance due, and if application should not be made by them for settlement by the 1st Monday in July 1863, that the money will be deposited in the Clerk's Office.

C. H. RUSH, } Exr's.
A. F. RUSH, }

April 10, 1863. 21*9tpd

Turpentine Lands wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from 2000 to 5000 acres good TURPENTINE LAND. Would prefer land that the Timber had not been worked. Address the subscriber, stating terms, location, &c.

CHARLES PARMELEE,
Goldsborough, N. C.

May 15, 1863. 29-5tpd

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on last Saturday night, my negro Man, ARNOLD, aged 20 or 25 years, dark copper color, common size, about 5 feet 7 or 10 inches high, formerly the property of D. L. Perkins, of Black Mingo, S. C., bought by me at Salisbury, N. C., on 1st January last. I am inclined to think said boy will endeavor to get to the Yankees, having been raised, I think, somewhere in Eastern North Carolina, perhaps Washington, or the said Perkins, I think, was formerly from Eastern North Carolina. Said boy worked, or was hired a part of last year, to Arnold & Cooley, Wadesboro', N. C. I will give the above reward for his confinement so that I get him again.

Ranaway, also with said boy, a negro Man, ELLICK, 25 or 30, black and stout built, 180 or 190 pounds weight, the property of John Spencer, or the widow Spencer, of Anson county, N. C. Said negroes may be in company.

Address, Norwood's, Stanly Co N. C. Spencer's address, Lilesville, Anson, North Carolina.

ROWLAND HARRIS

Feb'y 5. 3*tf

$50.

Virtually Taxing People for being Sick.

THE Doctor must pay the Government and the patient must pay the Doctor. The indigent families and especially the volunteer's families shall be attended to as heretofore and at the old rates, but God forbid that any person should become sick, and call on me for medical assistance, as I shall be compelled to advance exactly in proportion to the advance of Medicines and other things, or absolutely abandon the practice, so that from and after this date I shall claim the privilege of advancing four hundred per cent. on the rates established before the war commenced.

A. C. BULLA.

Asheboro', May 7, 1863. 27-8tpd

FROM THE WEST.

CHATTANOOGA, June 6.—The situation improves at an amazing rate. Troops that have been sent to reinforce Gen. Johnston in Mississippi are being sent back to the Grand Army of Middle Tennessee. Our advices from Mississippi are of the most cheering character, yet we are at a loss to comprehend why Gen. Johnston should have sent Gen. Breckinridge's corps back to Middle Tennessee. He must be in a secure condition, either from his position or from an abundance of troops. Our dispatches state that Grant is being heavily reinforced, but no fears need be entertained on that score, as Gen. Johnston has received the very flower of our noble armies. From the front various rumors come up—all of them foreshadowing an early advance of our forces.—*Rebel.*

CHATTANOOGA, June 7.—A courier came into Wartrace on the morning of the 3d, and reports that twenty-two regiments of Rosecrans' army have left for Vicksburg. The impression prevails that the Federals are retreating towards Nashville. At all events we have positive information that our troops are advancing from Wartrace to Shelbyville. From the signs of active preparation, a forward movement in earnest is about commencing. On the other hand rumors are currently circulated that Rosecrans is advancing himself, instead of falling back upon his earthworks around Nashville. Besides the strongly fortified Gaps of the Normandy Hills, we have a line of Rifle Pits, from Shelbyville to Wartrace nearly nine miles in length. We also have an army in good health and spirits, and burning to emulate the glorious actions of Chancellorsville, Charleston, Vicksburg and Port Hudson. Once more Tennessee is likely to be shaken by the tread of advancing hosts, and the alleys and streets of the Capital itself may soon resound with the clash of steel, and the city of rocky foundation may yet tremble with the shock of battle.
Rebel.

COLUMBIA, June 5.—Yesterday Gen. Forrest moved on Franklin with 1500 men and drove a large force of yankee infantry and cavalry through the town, across the river into their entrenchments. After holding the place several hours, the enemy reinforced heavily from Brentwood and Triune, and Forrest retired. Our loss, ten killed, twenty wounded. Their's twice as much. Their whole command is still held within their fortifications.

SHELBYVILLE, June 8.—The Nashville Union of the 6th inst. states that a rebel force, 20,000 strong, attacked Franklin yesterday. There was fighting all day, but the result is unknown.

The Cincinnati Commercial of the 4th inst., has a special dispatch from Vicksburg, May 30th, which says that spades are trumps again. We are erecting earth works to protect our men, and are mining to blow the face out of two prominent forts, otherwise unapproachable. The idea of carrying the place by storm has been abandoned. The safer and surer plan of starving Pemberton into submission is favored everywhere.

Reliable information has been received of the suppression of two papers at Nashville.

Latest from Suffolk.—We have information direct from Suffolk, entirely reliable. Four days ago there were about 20,000 yankees at Suffolk and between there and Norfolk. The rumor which has prevailed here for several days, that Suffolk was being evacuated, has no foundation in truth.

The yankee pickets now extend only a few miles from Suffolk, in the direction of Blackwater, though the Cavalry are frequently passing through the country surrounding.

The depredations have been much increased since Longstreet's forces retired, and the whole country surrounding Suffolk is being desolated—*scores of families driven out from home without a change of clothes or a mouthful to eat.*

[Here follows a long list of names of persons whose houses have been burned.]

The whole country is being ruined. Many families robbed of every thing like clothing and provisions, whose houses have not been burned.

All the records of the Clerk's office in Suffolk have been removed to Fortress Monroe. The presses and type of the Christian Sun office, in Suffolk, have also been carried off North recently.
Petersburg Express

VALUABLE LANDS for Sale

IN ROBESON COUNTY.

THE undersigned as Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Drake, dec'd, will on Tuesday the 30th June (inst.) expose to sale at public Auction, between six and seven hundred acres of very valuable LAND. These lands are adjacent to the lands of John McNair, McLauchlins and others.

The sale will take place at the late residence of John Drake, dec'd.

Terms of Sale:—A credit of six months will be given. Bond with approved security will be required of the purchaser. WM. A. ROGERS, Ex'r.

June 1, 1863 35*ts

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1863.

William W. Brown, Administrator of James R. Brown, dec'd, against John C. Brown, Daniel P. Brown, Joseph W. Brown, William W. Brown, Jr., Joshua Williamson and wife Julia Ann, James P. Watters and wife Isly, Arch'd M. Baker and wife Elizabeth P.

Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Dan'l P. Brown, one of the Defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant of the filing of this Petition, and that unless he appear at the next term of this Court and answer the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Jno. A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of May 1863.

35*8tpd JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1863.

David McKeller and wife Mary K. McKeller and Alex. McMillan, against James McMillan, Adm'r of Alex. McMillan, and Arch'd McMillan.

Petition for Distribution.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Arch'd McMillan, one of the Defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this Petition, and that unless he appear at the next term of this Court and answer the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Jno. A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of May 1863.

35*6tpd] JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1863.

William Bracey, Administrator of John Bracey, dec'd, *vs.* James Bracey, Samuel Bracey, Alexander Bracey, Elijah Williams and wife Martha, William Mock and wife Mary, Angus Gilchrist and wife Sarah, Evander McCormick and wife Susan, Queen Britt and wife Martha, Elizabeth Trawick, and John Lewis.

Petition for Account and Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Mock and wife Mary, Angus Gilchrist and wife Sarah, Queen Britt and wife Martha, and Elizabeth Trawick, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, and answer the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Jno. A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of May 1863.

35*6tpd] JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

WAR NEWS.

From the Rappahannock.—RICHMOND, June 8.—In our last, we mentioned that Hooker, on Friday morning, was transporting his pontoons down to the Rappahannock, at Deep Run, two miles below Fredericksburg, and making a demonstration, as if about to cross at that point. About four o'clock, P. M., under a tremendous fire of artillery, directed towards our supposed position at Hamilton's crossing, he threw over a column of five thousand men. Our pickets at Deep Run exchanged a few shots with the enemy and retired, except a company of forty, said to belong to a Florida regiment, who, not obeying with sufficient promptness, the order to fall back, were taken prisoners.

At early light the next morning, (Saturday,) the yankees, with banners waving, a vanced to take possession of Hamilton's crossing. When they had approached within a mile and a half of the railroad, two or three of our brigades started from the bushes, and with shouts and yells made a dash at them. The yankees, without firing a gun, wheeled about and fled incontinently back to their entrenchments at Deep Run, making such remarkably good time, that our troops did not get within musket shot of them. We captured one fellow, who, it seems, was unable or unwilling to keep up with his countrymen in their flight. This man states that a deserter from our camp on last Wednesday night had informed Hooker that we had withdrawn all our forces from the neighborhood of Fredericksburg.

During the remainder of Saturday the enemy kept quiet behind their entrenchments and the high bluff at Deep Run.

About one o'clock, P. M., a large body of troops, estimated at twenty thousand, showed themselves on the Stafford hills, opposite Deep Run, and seemed to threaten to cross, but up to nightfall they did not go down to the river. Yesterday morning only two regiments were visible on the hills and none at all on the south bank of the Rappahannock at Deep Run. Up to one o'clock yesterday evening, when the railroad train started for Richmond, no movement or demonstration not already mentioned by us had been made by the enemy.

The opinion in the army is that this demonstration of Hooker's was designed as a feint to interrupt, if possible, plans which he supposed Gen. Lee was about to put into execution. No one believes for a moment that he entertains the design of again so soon trusting his columns upon the modern Aceldama.

Our loss at Deep Run on the occasion of the enemy's crossing were the forty prisoners we have mentioned, fourteen wounded and none killed.
Examiner.

Skirmish at Strasburg.—RICHMOND, June 8.—The yankees were driven out of Strasburg, Shenandoah county, on Tuesday last, by the forces under Gen. Jenkins. There was some skirmishing, but the enemy soon gave way, and fell back towards Winchester, pursued by our forces.

A report from Staunton states that pretty severe fighting took place between our own and the enemy's forces, near Winchester, on Thursday. The result of the fight is not known.—*Dipatch.*

Capture of Yankees.—SWIFT CREEK, CRAVEN COUNTY, June 2.—Capt. Ed. Whitford, (Whitford's Battalion) having learned that there was a picket force of the enemy quartered at the plantation of N. H. Street, Esq., near Street's Ferry, (their forces unknown,) left his quarters on the morning of the 29th of May, with some 20 of his men, and after crossing the river in small boats, he so arranged his small force as to cut off their retreat at every point except by the river. He then ordered a portion of his men to close upon the place where they were stationed. It was not long before they were upon them—10 able-bodied abolitionists, well armed, &c. They were so badly frightened that they showed no disposition to fight or make their escape, but threw down their arms and surrendered.—*Raleigh Progress.*

Depredations of the Yankees.—RICHMOND, June 8.—The driver of the mail stage between this city and Tappahannock, started out from here on Friday morning, but returned on the same evening, bringing the report that the enemy had come up the Pamunkey in gunboats as far as Walkerton, in King and Queen, and Aylett's in King William. At Walkerton they burned the flouring mill, and one or two other buildings, and at Aylett's it is stated they destroyed a flouring mill, and eight or ten other houses. Besides, all the public stores at the two points were destroyed or carried off. These acts of vandalism were committed on Friday morning.—*Dispatch.*

From King William.—We learn that the force of the enemy in the recent marauding expedition in this county amounted to about three hundred infantry. They burned every granary except two between Walkerton and Aylett's, seized all the horses and vehicles, carried off all the negroes—in some instances taking invalids from their beds—and plundered the farmers generally between the two towns. They escaped with the loss of one man reported killed.—*Rich. Enquirer, 9th.*

Signs Brightening.—We have the best authority for saying that Gen. Johnston will soon have an army in Mississippi which will be able not only to cope with the Federal forces, but under the management of that accomplished strategist, quite sufficient to annihilate the foe utterly. Let the people of Mississippi respond with alacrity to the call of Gen. Johnston and Gov. Pettus, and a few weeks will suffice to drive the vandals from our soil.—*Mississippian, 28th May.*

The Valley Department.—Gen'l Trimble, an active and gallant officer, has been ordered to the command of the valley department, where he is well known as one of Jackson's officers in his glorious Valley campaign.—*Rich. Dispatch, 8th.*

Gen. Pender Promoted.—Brig. Gen. Pender has been promoted to the rank of Maj. General. His division consists of the brigades of Gens. Lane, Thomas, McGowen, and Gen. Pender's own old Light Brigade.—*Ral. State Journal.*

Accidentally Killed.—On Friday last about 150 stragglers were sent from Castle Thunder, under guard, to their various commands on the Rappahannock. On arriving at Hamilton's Crossing soldiers and prisoners commenced pressing upon the guard, who, in turn, endeavored to keep each at a proper distance by the use of their bayonets. In this effort to preserve order one of the muskets accidentally exploded, the ball taking effect in the left elbow of Patrick Brannon, 5th North Carolina regiment, shattering the bone frightfully, then entering his abdomen tore out his bowels, causing death in a short time thereafter.

General Hunter Drafting the South Carolinians.—Late Northern papers state that the yankee General Hunter, commanding in South Carolina, has issued an order directing that all civilians found in his department within twenty days should be drafted into the military service of the U. S. Government, and assigned to regiments from the States to which they respectively belonged, or where there were no such regiments, then to those regiments numerically the weakest.

Another Town Destroyed.—A special dispatch to New York, June 4th, states that a Federal gunboat has destroyed Franklin, La., in consequence of being fired upon by guerrillas.